# The New-York Times.

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## MAINE'S STORY OF SHAME

*THE FUSIONIST LEADERS DESPERATE AND ANXIOUS.*

SWAN REITERATES HIS ALLEGATIONS OF ATTEMPTED BRIBERY—GEN. CHAMBERLAIN ASSUMES THE ACTING GOVERNORSHIP—LAMSON REFUSES TO SWEAR IN REPUBLICANS—FUSIONISTS FEARFUL.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 9.—Major-Gen. Chamberlain issued a general order early this morning, stating that in view of the extraordinary situation now presented at the seat of government, he would assume command and protect the public property and institutions of the State, in trust for the people, until the Governor's successor has been legally elected and duly qualified. By this order, Gen. Chamberlain assumes temporarily the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The entire police force at the State-house was changed this morning, those indicated by Gen. Chamberlain taking the place of those that have been drilling there for several weeks. The change was quietly made.

At the opening of the session only one Republican appeared and took his seat, Senator Locke, of Cumberland. The vote on the bribery order was reconsidered and the order laid on the table. The committee appointed on the Gubernatorial vote, consists of Messrs. Atwell, Linn, Thompson, of Knox; Barrett, Locke, Dingley, and Flint. The committee on the Senatorial votes will proceed at once with its duty. It consists of Messrs. Strickland, Patten, Thompson, of Knox; Rankin, Coombs, and Lamson. A petition was presented by John T. Wallace, Jr., of Washington County, claiming a seat. An order was passed, asking the Treasurer for the names of Senators since 1872 who have returned illegal mileage to the Treasury. The President stated that it had been intimated that after the adjournment the Senate Chamber would be taken possession of, and that the necessary precautions would be taken against it.

Seventy-two members only appeared in their seats in the House, all Fusionists. The House attempted to exclude all but the official reporters, but several were smuggled in. Thomas B. Swan, of Minot, read a statement that $1,000 had been paid him not to appear at the organization of the Legislature. He stated that the money had been paid him by Wallace R. White, of Winthrop, and that he [Swan] should not claim it.

Mr. Swan's statement was as follows:

The press of the Republican Party makes charges against me, reflecting upon my honor and integrity in relation to matters connected with my position as a member of the House. I refer to the attempt to bribe me by an agent of the Republican Party. I will briefly state the main facts connected with this affair. I came from my house to the city on Saturday, Jan. 3. On the Monday following rumors were afloat that men had been offered money to absent themselves from the House of Representatives, so no quorum would be present on the first Wednesday of January. Late in the evening of Jan. 5 a reliable person, who is now a member of this House, informed me that Wallace R. White, of Winthrop, had called upon him and offered him $1,000 in cash to deliver up his certificate and resign as a member of the House, which he had refused to accept, and that said White informed him that he wanted three more men to resign, and requested him to see me. Upon this information I went at once to the Augusta House, and found the Hon. E. H. Gove, Secretary of State, and told him what I knew about the matter. Mr. Gove and myself then went out, found the Hon. Solon Chase, and in their presence I hastily drew and signed an affidavit, embodying my statement of the bribery. I then went and informed the gentleman who had been offered the $1,000 to see Mr. White in the morning and inform him that I would resign for $1,000. He saw Mr. White next morning. Mr. White sent back a request for me to meet him at the Court-house at 10:30 o'clock. I went there at about that time and met Mr. White, who took me up stairs into a corner room. He then showed to me a statement, as follows:

AUGUSTA, Jan. 6, 1880.

*To the Chairmen of the Democratic and Greenback Committees:*

After mature deliberation, I have concluded that it is my duty as a citizen to obey the laws as they are construed and decided by the Supreme Judicial Court. I cannot, therefore, lend my aid to keeping out of their seats the Republican Representatives-elect, whom the Supreme Court has declared entitled thereto. I, therefore, give public notice that I will not participate in the organization of the House, being fairly and fully determined to obey the mandate of the court. To resist that mandate is revolution, destructive both to my party and the great interests of the State.

THOMAS B. SWAN.

He informed me that I should have to write a statement like it and sign the same, and also sign a resignation and deliver up my certificate to him. He said they should not want to use the resignation, but wanted it to show that I acted in good faith, and that after the House was organized I could take my seat and the Republicans would put me upon important committees. I informed him I would sign the papers, and he said that he had got to go and get the money as he did not bring it. He left the room, and returned in about 20 minutes, and said it was all right. He then read to me, and I copied in my own hand, letters to the Chairmen of the Democratic and Greenback Committees. He also read a resignation, which I copied. I then put said papers, without my signature, into my pocket. We then counted the money, and found it correct. I then signed the papers and took the money. He said he wanted some more men, and wanted to know if I knew of any he could get. I told him I thought he could get Harriman, of Kennebunk. He told me to see him, and come with him at 1:30 o'clock. I then left, and called into the Augusta House to see if I could find Mr. Harriman, but did not find him. I went direct to the State-house, and found Mr. E. H. Gove, and made the following statement:

I, Thomas B. Swan, in the presence of the Hon. Solon Chase and the Hon. E. H. Gove, make the following statement: I have this day been approached by an agent of the Republican Party to resign as a Representative, for money. I am going to take the money to-morrow, and thus show to the people the fraud and corruption of the Republican Party. I expect to have another party also take money for the same purpose. THOMAS B. SWAN.

I went to the Augusta House and found Harriman; I told him what had taken place, and he agreed to go with me at 1:30 and take the money and expose the fraud; went to my dinner, and then returned to the Augusta House, where I again found Harriman, and not far from 2 o'clock we went toward the Court-house. Before we reached it I showed him Mr. White standing on the platform. Mr. White went into the building, and so did Mr. Harriman. As I passed by the Court-house, Mr. White stuck his head out of the window of the same corner room and motioned to me, and I answered the motion with a nod of my head. I then went to the Granite National Bank, taking the money which Mr. White had paid me, and bought this draft on Boston. I do not claim this money, and it is subject to the order of the person who furnished it.

Swan was followed by Harriman, of Kennebunk, who displayed the roll of bills he received, the House applauding. But the Speaker called for order, declaring that such a shameful story ought not to be so received. In an impressive manner, Harriman called upon God to witness the truth of his statement as to the facts, and his intentions when receiving the money.

Clark, of Nobleboro, next rose and made a similar statement regarding the attempts to bribe him with a promise of money and a Custom-house office.

A large number of remonstrances were presented by persons claiming seats in the House. D. L. Murch, of Ellsworth, claims the seat of Eugene Hale. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the attempted bribery of members. A committee of 15 was appointed on the Gubernatorial votes. There was less than a quorum in the House at any time, and the session dragged its slow length along, several of the members sending out for lunch.

The House continued in session all the afternoon, waiting for a quorum. No business was transacted. About 40 members were present, conversing in groups, with anxiety depicted on their countenances. Mr. Talbot, the Speaker; Col. William Dickey, Mr. Plaisted, Mr. Perry, of Camden, and other leaders, had frequent consultations, and appeared extremely anxious at the situation of affairs. Fears seemed to be expressed, and grave apprehensions entertained that the Republicans were about to sweep down upon them and capture the Government. A committee was appointed to wait on Gen. Chamberlain in regard to the condition of affairs. He was asked if he would use his power to protect the two houses. The General would make no promises. That he will do his duty as acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief no one doubts. The House was evidently anxious to get a quorum. The Fusionists again sent for Mr. Voter, of Farmington, who has frequently refused to take his certificate. It was reported that the session was prolonged in waiting for Mr. Voter, but he failed to come, and, at 5:45 o'clock the House adjourned, without transacting any business whatever. While the Fusionist leaders are doing their best to rally their forces by constant caucuses and personal appeals, it is the general opinion that their forces are weakening, and if it shall prove to be the plan of the Republicans to tire their opponents out and make them give up from sheer exhaustion, the early developments seem to augur success.

The following special order was issued by acting-Governor Chamberlain this afternoon:

"Lieut.-Col. John Marshall Brown will charge himself with the duty of examining the several public rooms with a view to their security, and is authorized to make such arrangements for guards as he may deem necessary for the protection of public property."

There is talk to-night of a compromise, suggested by the Fusionists, but it meets with no favor from the Republicans, who are more compactly united than ever. Their conference meeting this afternoon showed them to be a unit, with a determination to stand together and not suffer the least break in their lines. The policy they have adopted is a perfectly peaceful one, although the more impulsive are in favor of at once taking possession of the State-house by force of arms. This project does not meet with any favor from the leaders, who counsel patience and coolness.

Sproul, the representative from Veazie, will begin a libel suit against the *Maine Standard* for defamation of character, the damages being placed at $10,000.

The following are Mr. Lamson's answers to Representatives-elect who presented themselves on Thursday to be qualified:

JAN. 8, 1880.

The President of the Senate informs the Representatives-elect in waiting in the Council Chamber for the purpose of having the necessary oath administered to them to qualify them for the discharge of their duties, agreeably to a vote of the House this day, that he will consider the matter, and asks their presence in the Council Chamber at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to await his answer.

J. D. LAMSON.

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 9, 1880.

*The Hon. George E. Weeks:*

In reply to your request to me as President of the Senate to administer the oath of office to members of the House as Representatives holding certificates from the Governor and Council, I have the honor to say that, while I feel it my duty to perform all official acts devolving upon me as defined by the Constitution and laws, I find that certain specific things are required in order to allow the oath alluded to.

*First*—Aforesaid oath shall be administered in presence of the Governor and Council.

*Second*—Before the President of the Senate can act as Governor there must be a vacancy in the office of Governor, such as the Constitution contemplates. I find there are serious doubts in the minds of well-informed legal gentlemen as to whether there be now any Governor's Council in this State. I find, also, that serious doubts exist as to whether there be now such vacancy in the office of Governor as the Constitution contemplates, when the President of the Senate can lawfully exercise the functions of the Executive. I, therefore, conclude that, not being satisfied that I have the legal authority to administer the oath as by you requested, and being unwilling to exercise any functions of doubtful authority, I must respectfully decline to comply with your request. Respectfully your obedient servant, JAMES O. LAMSON.

All leading men of both parties remain in the city. The Hon. D. F. Davis, Col. James L. Smith, several members of Congress, and other leading men will remain here during the critical period.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—An Augusta special to the *Herald* to-day says: "The feeling of doubt and distrust which prevails has increased rather than diminished within 24 hours. The military power, though no troops are called out, is becoming unusually conspicuous for Maine. Gen. Chamberlain is in constant consultation with the civil authorities, and is gradually becoming an important figure. Gen. John Marshall Brown, of his staff, arrived from Portland this morning, and other old Army officers are expected to-day."

The conference at Mr. Blaine's house lasted until a late hour this morning. Teams were coming and going to and from his house as late as 1 o'clock. In the State-house just beyond all was quiet, the principal offices being brilliantly illuminated. No men were visible, but men were there. At the Augusta House, every person who entered or went out, up to 2 o'clock at least, was an object of suspicion, and was closely watched until his business was known.

### MR. BLAINE'S INDIGNANT DENIAL.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—A *Herald* special says: "It is charged that when White left Harriman in the Court-house to go after the money, he was followed down State-street and seen to enter Mr. Blaine's house. Upon leaving it he went directly to the Court-house."

Mr. Blaine says, in regard to the insinuation contained in this statement: "That is the first I ever heard of any charge against; me but whatever the form or phrase of the accusation, I pronounce it an unqualified calumny, and merely a part of the monstrous, wicked, unparalleled conspiracy to deprive a free people of their suffrage by fraud, forgery, and perjury. I am busy, night and day, in the task of thwarting the conspirators; and it is merely a part of their dastardly and despicable course, to invent some form of slander against me. I have not seen the charge, but I know it is a lie out of whole cloth, and cannot now be diverted from the real work in hand to do more than denounce the calumny and its authors."

Dispatches from Augusta, Me., contradict the reports of the serious illness of Senator Blaine.

### INDIAN FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

SILVER CITY, New-Mexico, Jan. 9.—The Indians are at McEver's and Roberts's ranch fighting the whites. Troops are on their way from Fort Bayard to their assistance. The Indians have cut down several miles of telegraph line.

Another account says: "Victoria, and about 100 warriors, passed here going north on the 7th inst. When last heard from they were near McEver's ranch, and were moving direct for their former haunts in the Black Mountains. There was some fighting at McEver's, but nobody was hurt. Major Morrow, with five companies of cavalry, is in pursuit 24 hours behind the Indians. Comanches from Texas are depredating in Pecos, Lincoln County, New-Mexico.

### A DINNERLESS COLORED LAW-MAKER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 9.—George W. Williams, the colored Representative to the General Assembly from Hamilton County, was refused his dinner at L. Beck & Co.'s restaurant to-day on account of his color. Mr. Williams has stated that he will bring suit under the Civil Rights law.

The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution asking an investigation of the affair, by a committee of the House, to ascertain whether or not the dignity of the House had not been infringed upon.

### THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 9.—The Legislature in joint convention to-day re-elected Barnes Compton for State Treasurer for the ensuing two years. George Colton was elected Police Commissioner of the City of Baltimore for six years, his term commencing in January, 1881.

### INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana met at Indianapolis last night and fixed June 9 as the day for the State Convention. The Hon. T. A. Hendricks, Gov. Williams, and other prominent Democrats were present.

### GRANT'S SOUTHERN JOURNEY.

PILATKA, Fla., Jan. 9.—Gen. Grant and his party arrived here last evening, and are stopping at the Larkin House.

### OHIO LABOR STATISTICS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The Commissioner of Labor Statistics submitted his annual report to the Governor to-day. The report states that 16 glass manufactories are in operation in the State, employing over 1,000 persons. Gas works are in operation in 65 towns, with a capital invested of nearly $9,000,000. The report recommends that provision be made for the appointment of Commissioners to act in conjunction with Commissioners from other States on the question of prison labor.

## DEFALCATION AND SUICIDE

*DEATH OF THE TREASURER OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.*

BENJAMIN C. BOGERT APPROPRIATES $35,000 OF THE EXCHANGE FUNDS—HE IS IN DEBT $60,000 TO THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK—HE POISONS HIMSELF ON BEING DISCOVERED—THE INQUEST.

Mr. Benjamin C. Bogert, for 15 years Treasurer of the Produce Exchange, with the single interruption of one year, committed suicide in this City on Wednesday night last. Mr. Bogert left his house at Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday morning, and came over to his store at No. 102 Barclay-street, where for about 20 years he had carried on a flour and feed business, which, of late, had fallen off from its previous prosperity. About 10 o'clock he left the store, apparently greatly depressed in mind, and remarked to his son, H. Meyer Bogert, that he was going to attend a meeting at the Produce Exchange. His son heard nothing more of him until the next day (Thursday) at noon, when he was summoned to a house up town, where his father was dying from a heavy dose of laudanum administered by his own hand. In taking his own life the unfortunate man followed the example of his father, who, in 1861, committed suicide by cutting his throat, in a fit of despondency caused by a bad real estate speculation. The loss was but a trifle, and it may be thought there was a fatal taint in the blood which manifested itself in the death of both father and son. Mr. Benjamin C. Bogert is thought to have used the funds intrusted to him as Treasurer of the Produce Exchange in his business, and thus to have lost them. As Treasurer, his defalcation amounts to $31,500; and, in addition to this, it has been found, since the first discovery was made, that on the 1st of January he collected the interest on bonds belonging to the Exchange, to the amount of $3,360, which sum must be added to the former amount, making the total defalcation, $34,860. This is independent of the amount which the Merchants' Exchange Bank loses, of which institution he was a Director, and at which he kept both his own private account and the account of the Exchange. That Mr. Bogert was in difficulties financially, was certainly known on the Exchange for some months past; but he was popular, his credit was good, and it was thought he would come out all right in due time. A doubt as to the stability of the bank at which he kept the funds he received as Treasurer, on the part of some members of the Finance Committee of the Exchange, led them to demand that that should be transferred to the Corn Exchange Bank, and this action led to the discovery of the defalcation. Mr. Bogert presented his statement, to the committee, showing that he had on hand funds to the amount of $31,500. Mr. Samuel Jacoby, one of the committee, suggested for certain reasons that the funds should be transferred to the bank referred to; and the manner in which Mr. Bogert received the suggestion aroused the suspicions of the committee, but so high did the Treasurer stand in the estimation of his associates that the committee and President Hincken and Vice-President Parker, ex-officio members, did not hint to him what they thought. Nevertheless, they took action in a secret manner. The committee passed a resolution that the funds should be transferred, and the resolution was laid on President Hincken's desk Wednesday morning. That gentleman sought Mr. Bogert, who was on the floor at the time, and showed it to him. Mr. Bogert objected to such a sudden action, alleging that it might cause the bank some embarrassment. President Hincken said he could put the responsibility on the Finance Committee. A check for $25,000 had been drawn by the committee on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, payable to the order of another bank, which President Hincken requested Mr. Bogert to sign. Mr. Bogert said he was going out for a few minutes, but would return and sign it. He left the Exchange, but did not return.

As the hour of 3 approached, and he did not come back, the Cashier of the Exchange was sent to his place of business in Barclay-street, where Mr. Bogert's son informed him that he was not in, and had probably gone for the day. The Cashier reported this at the Exchange, and nothing more was done in the matter for the day. Next morning [Thursday] the Cashier again went to Mr. Bogert's store, and there learned that he had not returned to his home, nor had they learned anything about him since he had left the store the previous morning. When the Cashier reported this to the Board of Managers of the Exchange they became seriously alarmed, and soon after went to the Merchants' Exchange Bank to draw the funds. There they were informed that instead of $31,500 standing to the credit of the Exchange, the whole amount was only $301 65. As soon as they received this information, the officers of the Exchange trembled for the safety of the $180,000 of bonds belonging to the Exchange deposited with the Trust Company. One key of the box which contained them was kept by Vice-President Parker; the other by Mr. Bogert as Treasurer. They had the box broken open, and to their great relief the bonds were found intact. Mr. Parker said yesterday that the Treasurer could not have negotiated them, but they were afraid he might have obtained possession of and hypothecated them. It was about 4 in the afternoon when the safety of the bonds had been ascertained. The Exchange officers had then to consider the disappearance of Mr. Bogert and the funds which should have been in the bank. They immediately sought Detective Pinkerton, and started him on a quest for the missing man, who just about that hour had breathed his last. One of the officers of the Exchange told a TIMES reporter that they had no object in seeking Mr. Bogert other than to make a friendly settlement of the matter. They desired, above all things, to avoid a scandal, and would have compromised with him, paying the deficiency out of their own pockets. On the other hand, another officer said they kept quiet until they could put attachments on Mr. Bogert's property; and in this matter they acted upon the advice of their counsel, Mr. William R. Foster. The information was speedily conveyed to them that Mr. Bogert had committed suicide, dying from the effects of poison that afternoon, and that Coroner Brady had already begun an inquest. Nothing more could be done, and the managers adjourned their meeting, with the understanding that nothing was to be said about the affair, but this resolution was not adhered to.

Yesterday morning they held another meeting, and, the news having been made public, scarcely anything else was talked of on the Exchange. Mr. Bogert had always been in high standing. Mr. Sutphen, one of his bondsmen, declared to a TIMES reporter last evening that he had never dealt with a man more punctual and faithful in all his business transactions. Nevertheless, there was much talk among the members of the Exchange yesterday on the alleged negligence of the officers to ascertain the real condition of the Treasurer's accounts. It seems that Mr. Bogert had appropriated the funds of the Exchange as he received them from the Cashier, and had presented a false deposit-book to cover up his thefts. The Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in reply to a question, said that the Exchange account with the bank up to a year ago had averaged between $8,000 and $10,000, but that during the past two months it had at no time reached $1,000. The Cashier remarked that he could not understand what sort of people they were at the Produce Exchange, for they never sent to ascertain what their balance was, as other institutions did. This might, perhaps, be explained by the remark of Vice-President Parker that they had such unlimited confidence in Mr. Bogert that no one thought of putting such checks upon him as would have been put on another person. Mr. Bogert's bondsmen are Messrs. Edward Annan, John Sutphen, and S. W. Floyd. Their bond renders them liable to the extent of $20,000, if it be good; but this is questioned. Mr. Annan said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that he only knew he was on the bond, and had not given the matter attention beyond that. It is said, however, that the bond was given for one year, and not having been renewed, is now worthless. But the counsel to the Board of Managers says the bond is worded so as to make it continuous. It reads, he says, "so long as he shall continue, or be continued, in said office of Treasurer;" and that this is good for any number of re-elections. The managers have placed the whole matter in the hands of the Finance Committee, to act under the advice of counsel, and appointed Mr. Samuel Jacoby Treasurer pro tem. An investigation of Mr. Bogert's accounts and all matters properly connected with the defalcation was ordered to be made. At any rate, the loss of the Exchange, supposing that the bondsmen cannot be held, will not be such as to hurt that institution. A profound feeling of sorrow was the prevailing sentiment among members yesterday, and it was frequently asserted that had Mr. Bogert frankly stated his situation he could have raised money enough to get him out of his difficulties within two hours.

It was not known to them that Mr. Bogert was far more heavily involved with the Merchant's Exchange Bank, but it appears that that bank holds his paper to the amount of over $60,000. Of this sum, $51,000 is for a call loan made to him Sept. 28, 1878, and the balance, nearly $10,000, on discounted paper. As soon as the bank officers heard of the trouble with Mr. Bogert, the President, Mr. Thomson, made an affidavit setting forth the claim of the bank for the $51,000, and application was made to Judge Donohue late in the afternoon of Thursday for an attachment against Mr. Bogert's property, which was levied by Deputy-Sheriff Aarons the same afternoon. Mr. Bogert's interest in the store at No. 102 Barclay-street, and his property at the bank, consisting of 71 shares of the bank's stock, and a quantity of Bergen County bonds, were thus attached. President Thomson said yesterday that the loan was made to Mr. Bogert a long time ago, and it was considered good, whether Mr. Bogert was dead or alive. It was not made for speculation, and was based solely on securities which, at their market value, will sell for more than the amount of the loan. He did not see any contingency by which the bank could lose anything, as this loan was amply secured by stock collaterals. Besides this, the bank held about $10,000 worth of discounted notes which were satisfactorily indorsed, and all were considered good, except about $900, which might be a little doubtful, but they might not even lose that. The attachment was made only for protection, as at the time it was drawn they did not know the full nature of Mr. Bogert's defalcation, and they did not propose to let other people get ahead of them. They did not think they would have to press the attachment, as the bank was so amply secured. Mr. Bogert had 71 shares of the bank's stock at the bank, besides some Bergen County bonds, which were worth more than par, and the Sheriff had attached all these, together with Mr. Bogert's interest in the business. Deputy-Sheriff Aarons said he had made the levy before the death of Mr. Bogert. Yesterday he received three other attachments from creditors of the firm, and they were made out against the surviving partners, and had been received in the following order: Fraser & Edwards, $1,020; Brown, Rice & Quimby, $744 26; Bruce & Cook, $405 25.

John B. Bogert and Henry Meyer Bogert, sons of the deceased, and the surviving partners of the firm of B. C. Bogert & Sons, made an assignment of their property, for the benefit of the creditors, yesterday afternoon, to David M. Demarest, of Plainfield, N. J. The property of Mr. Bogert at Hackensack cost him $30,000 when he bought it, in 1861, and he spent a good deal upon it since. But it is stated that it would not sell in the market to-day for more than half the original purchase money. Mr. Bogert's manner of living is stated to have been rather liberal, and was not retrenched at all when his business fell off. Then he took a rather active part in politics on the Democratic side in Bergen County, and this is thought to have caused a heavy drain on his purse. He had been County Treasurer, and ran again for that office last Fall, but was defeated. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and two sons. Mr. Bogert was a man of fine presence, standing over 6 feet in height, and was 56 years old at the time of his death.

An autopsy of the body was made yesterday afternoon by Coroner Brady and Deputy Coroner Rafaels, at Benedict's undertaking establishment, in Carmine-street. At its conclusion ex-Assemblyman Andrews, of Hackensack, N. J., and a son of the dead man conveyed the body to the family home in Hackensack. The stomach contained evidence of laudanum having been taken in considerable quantities, and to this drug the Coroner had no hesitation in ascribing the cause of Mr. Bogert's death. Dr. Belden, of No. 141 East Twenty-first-street, who was called to attend Mr. Bogert no Thursday, saw at a glance that the case was critical. His assistant and Dr. Sayre, Sr., and Dr. Sayre, Jr., aided him in the attempt to restore the patient to consciousness. Emetics were administered, hypodermic injections of morphine were given, and, as a last resort, a powerful galvanic battery was applied. Under their combined influence Mr. Bogert appeared to rally somewhat. The improvement was only temporary, however. Nearly four hours were spent over him by the doctors, but he gradually sank, and at 4:15, five hours after Dr. Belden was summoned, he expired. Word had been conveyed to his relatives, and his sons were at his bedside when he died.

Coroner Brady was immediately notified, and as speedily and as quietly as possible he took the preliminary steps for the inquest. At an early hour in the evening he had obtained the testimony of a number of witnesses. The son of the deceased man, H. Meyer Bogert, testified that his father left the office, No. 102 Barclay-street, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, despondent and unusually nervous over some business troubles. That afternoon he was summoned to his father's side, and found him unconscious. His father was in the habit of taking an occasional glass of brandy, but was never addicted, as far as he knew, to the use of opiates. He had never heard his father threaten to take his own life.

The woman, Lizzie Ackerman, who keeps the house No. 134 East Twenty-second-street, testified that she had known Mr. Bogert for three years, and had known him as Benjamin Bogert. He came to her house about noon on Wednesday, apparently under the influence of liquor. He asked her for a room to sleep in, telling her that he had been out all the previous night, and had been drinking. He requested her not to allow him to be disturbed, and without making any further remark went to the room and closed and locked the door behind him. She did not notice anything strange about his conduct. She never was aware that he at any time had opiates in his possession. Finding the room still locked at 11 o'clock Thursday forenoon, she burst the door open, aided by her servant. They found Mr. Bogert lying in bed, breathing heavily, and in an unconscious state. Dr. Belden, of No. 141 East Twenty-first-street, was at once summoned. On a table in Mr. Bogert's room was a six-ounce vial marked laudanum, containing a very little brownish fluid on the bottom. Near it was a glass, and on a sofa were two pieces of white paper, which had evidently been used as a wrapping for the laudanum bottle. Mr. Bogert, the Ackerman woman said, frequently called at her house and took a room to rest in.

Deborah Harding, who said that she was Mrs. Ackerman's housekeeper, testified that she showed Mr. Bogert to his room about noon on Wednesday, but observed nothing unusual in his manner. When she left Mr. Bogert she heard him lock the door of his room, and on her way to bed at 12 o'clock that night she heard him snoring and supposed that he was sleeping soundly. She assisted Mrs. Ackerman to burst open his door the following forenoon, when they discovered Mr. Bogert in an unconscious condition. She had known Mr. Bogert about three years.

In regard to the sale of the vial of laudanum to Mr. Bogert, Augustus H. Hall, a clerk for Hall & Ruckel, wholesale druggists, of No. 218 Greenwich-street, testified that he identified the vial as one that had been sold in the store in which he is employed. He did not remember, however, having sold this particular vial. There are three clerks employed in the department in which it was sold, any one of whom may have sold it to Mr. Bogert. The clerk said that he was in the habit of putting up laudanum in four, six, and eight ounce vials upon the orders of customers. He was not certain that he knew Mr. Bogert, but thought that gentleman must have been known in the store, by sight at least, as a regular customer, or he would not have been supplied with laudanum.

## NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

*A POOR OUTLOOK FOR THE STOCKHOLDERS.*

TWO YEARS IN COURT AND NOT A CENT OF DIVIDENDS FOR THE SHAREHOLDERS—MR. BEST'S HANDSOME COMPENSATION AND MR. SMYTH'S PROFITABLE LITIGATION.

On the 14th of December, 1877, a little over two years ago, the National Trust Company, of which Darius R. Mangam was President, went into bankruptcy. The rotten condition of the concern, as revealed in the special report made by the Bank Examiner to the State authorities at Albany, exceeded anything in the financial history of New-York since the great panic of 1873. Its nominal capital was $1,000,000. A long series of reckless and criminal acts on the part of the President and other officers had wiped out upward of $700,000 of this amount, and left the institution on the verge of bankruptcy. The charter under which the company operated had been repeatedly and systematically violated; loans to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars had been made on worthless collateral; securities had been hypothecated for four times their amount; four accumulated loans, aggregating $134,000, were "secured" by collaterals worth $30,000. President D. R. Mangam himself had openly bought up $80,000 of the company's capital stock in Wall-street. The supplemental report of the Bank Examiner, dated Dec. 31, 1877, said of him:

"President Mangam has practiced the grossest duplicity in his relations to the department, the stockholders, and the public. At no time since 1873 has the capital of the company amounted to $1,000,000. Beginning with the panic of that year, and continuing down to Oct. 24, 1877, Mr. Mangam has systematically used the company's funds to purchase its own capital stock."

He had also certified falsely to the condition of the company. He was subsequently arrested and indicted, but the District Attorney, for some unknown reason, has neglected thus far to press the case against him, although more than two years have elapsed.

William J. Best, who had conducted the examination which led to the concern's downfall, was appointed Receiver on the order of Judge Donohue, the appointment being made out and signed on the same day that the company closed its doors. Mr. Best has since held the snug position of Administrator of the company's assets, at a compensation of between $15,000 and $20,000 per annum. The company has now been two years in liquidation, and Mr. Best has received not less than $35,000 or $40,000 for his services, with a prospect of receiving many thousands more before its complicated affairs are wound up. His reports, which have been regularly forwarded to the Referee appointed by Judge Donohue, have been as regularly approved. At different times during the year 1878 and 1879 Mr. Best has paid dividends to the depositors, and at the present time the greater portion of them have received their claims in full. Not a dollar, however, has accrued to the unfortunate shareholders. At the time of the smash, Mr. Best informed them that they would probably get 25 per cent. on their investment. Now it appears they are only to receive 20 per cent., and that at some indefinite period, when the $20,000 a year compensation of the Receiver, his clerk hire, &c., have still further reduced the remaining total. Complaints and protests at this state of affairs have poured in upon the Receiver and the Judges of the Supreme Court, but thus far without the slightest effect.

A reporter of THE TIMES visited the office of Mr. Best, in the Equitable Building, yesterday to ascertain the reason for the long-continued delay in satisfying the stockholders' claims. Mr. Best was absent attending to some railway business in a distant State, but his secretary, Mr. Robins, explained the matter as follows:

"Mr. Best has for months past been harassed by stockholders who insist on having their money whether he has the power to give it to them or not. Although every one of them knows, or ought to know, that all the assets which have been converted into cash are locked up in the United States Trust Company under the order of the Supreme Court, they persist in believing that they are still in Mr. Best's hands, and that he has it in his power to satisfy their claims."

"How much money is deposited with the United States Trust Company?"

"About $87,000. It is in the form of a special deposit, and is held subject to the decisions of the courts in suits brought by alleged creditors. If Mr. Best is victorious, and the creditors are defeated, it will only take a short time—a few weeks—to transfer the money to the stockholders. But Mr. Best cannot act without authority from the court."

"Who are the suits brought by?"

"Oh, by various parties. Mr. Livingstone, the owner of the building at No. 261 Broadway, claims $30,000 for rent. His contract, he claims, had nearly three years to run, at $12,000 per year, and he sues for the whole amount. Another man has a suit for $10,000, and there are other suits brought to recover alleged special deposits. There are a number of additional suits against the company itself in this and adjoining States, which must first be settled. In the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey there is an action pending to foreclose a mortgage of $50,000 begun in 1876, and tried on the 9th of last January. It is still undecided. There is also a suit in the Supreme Court in this State to determine the company's title to $100,000 of the mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Company. Awaiting the decision of this case, is another lot of the same securities amounting to $45,000 more. The Davis Sewing-machine Company, of Watertown, have also sued Mr. Best to recover possession of $10,000 of its bonds pledged to the Trust Company in 1875. The case was tried a year and a half ago, and is not yet settled."

Stockholders charge that the chief effect of this continued litigation is to continue the present costly Receivership, and put large fees in the pocket of the Receiver's counsel, the Hon. Frederick Smyth. They do not dispute that Mr. Best has done a large amount of work in straightening out the company's affairs, but they do say that he and Mr. Smyth might have accelerated a settlement had they chosen to do so. "If this thing goes on," said a stockholder who has made repeated attempts to get some satisfaction from the Receiver, "we shall have a third or a half of the prospective $200,000 which Mr. Best proposes to realize for us going into his pockets or that of Mr. Smyth. Other companies have continued in liquidation for five and six years, and by that time, if this state of things continues, the Receiver's fees and counsel fees will have swallowed up almost everything remaining. What we want is a dividend now."

Judge Donohue explained his share in the proceedings to a TIMES reporter, as follows: "I appointed Mr. Best without previously knowing him. At the time of the bankruptcy Mr. A. H. Wallace came to me with a letter from the Hon. William F. Allen, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, who was himself a stockholder, asking for Mr. Best's appointment. The Hon. William M. Evarts also desired Mr. Best's appointment. There was no opposition, and I accordingly signed the papers. I will say that I believe Mr. Best has made a faithful and efficient Receiver, the complaints against him to the contrary, notwithstanding, and that his pay has not been out of proportion to the work done, and the responsibility devolved upon him. His reports have been submitted to the Referees at regular intervals, and have always been approved. He has paid all the stockholders, with the exception of a small number, and an amount of unclaimed dividends is now on deposit sufficient to meet all liabilities under this head. There only remains the stockholders, and for them Mr. Best and Mr. Smyth have performed an amount of labor which they would not appear fully to appreciate. But for the Receiver's cleverness and tact, repeatedly exerted in their behalf, they would not now have even 20 per cent. dividend in prospect."

"How is that?"

"Why, he held $100,000 in Ohio and Mississippi bonds, the ownership of which was claimed by certain parties in the railway company. They alleged that the stock had been illegally issued, and was, therefore, valueless. By pitting the two opposite parties against each other Mr. Best obtained the full or very nearly the full face value of the bonds. He was fought in every way. Injunctions were got from a Western Judge prohibiting him from offering the bonds for sale in Wall-street, but he persisted in doing what he believed to be his duty to the stockholders, and in the end secured for them nearly $100,000, which would otherwise have been lost. Mr. Smyth also deserves credit for hastening the litigation. One of the principal persons who have been criticising Mr. Best so severely is, I am told, a gentleman who attempted to induce him to sell $100,000 of the company's assets at terms disadvantageous to the shareholders." Judge Donohue added that there was reason to believe most of the opposition to Mr. Best came from comparatively few bona fide owners of stock, and was prompted by persons having private ends in view.

The District Attorney's office have never given any reason for the failure to prosecute Darius R. Mangam, the ex-President, whose conduct was so scathingly commented on in the Bank Examiner's report. Mangam was indicted by the Grand Jury, and the indictment, to all appearances, has been pigeon-holed.

### GOV. HOYT RAISES A STORM.

INDIGNATION OF REPUBLICANS BECAUSE HE APPOINTED A DEMOCRAT TO A VACANT JUDGESHIP.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 9.—Great indignation prevails here to-night because Gov. Hoyt this afternoon appointed Stanley Woodward, who is a Democrat, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, in preference to ex-Senator Payne, a stanch, honorable, and competent Republican, who was also an applicant for the position made vacant by Judge Harding's resignation. At Kingston, the late home of Gov. Hoyt, the feeling is intense, and the Hoyt Club marched in procession to its head-quarters and tore down a large transparency that adorned the front of the building, because it bore the Governor's picture, and trampled it in the mud, amid cries of derision and disgust. When one of the officers of the club was requested to desist, he replied that they no longer recognized Hoyt as a Republican Governor, and they are anxious he should know it, since he spurned their petitions for a Democrat. The Hoyt Club of Kingston is the first that was organized in this State for the Gubernatorial campaign, and is composed of wealthy and prominent Republicans.

The only reason assigned for the Governor's appointment of Col. Woodward to the judiciary is the fact that they have been boon friends from boyhood, although opposed in politics. When Mr. Hoyt was nominated for Governor, Woodward was the first to espouse his cause, for which he suffered ostracism at the hands of his party. The indignant Republicans will hold a formal meeting to-morrow to denounce the Governor's action in ignoring his party's claims for a personal friend. Woodward, the Governor's appointee, is a competent lawyer, and stands high in the community.

### THE UTES ON THEIR WAY EAST.

GEN. ADAMS CONFIRMS THE REPORTS OF THEIR BRUTALITY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—The Ute Indians, with their escort, passed through here to-day, arriving at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, taking supper at the Grand Pacific, and leaving by the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad for Washington at 9 o'clock this evening. There was a crowd at the depot and some demonstrations, but only in the way of unpleasant words toward the Indians. Gen. Adams, who arrived this afternoon, confirms the stories of nameless indignities which the white women suffered at the hands of their Indian captors. He says the women, very unwillingly, made a full statement to the commission of the circumstances, with the understanding that it should not be published. Mrs. Meeker, however, subsequently published the story herself. Gen. Adams said that had he known this part of the barbarity of the savages before the commission began its work he would have advised letting Gen. Merritt and his force punish the redskins without further delay. The women were, however, so averse to having the facts known that they at first denied, even to the commission, that they had been foully dealt with.

### GENEROUS GIFT TO SCIENCE.

THE LATE LEONARD CASE LEAVES PROPERTY VALUED AT $1,500,000 FOR A SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Leonard Case, the bachelor millionaire, who a few days ago died intestate, arranged about three years ago for a magnificent donation to the Cleveland public, in shape of the foundation and endowment of an institution to be called the Case School of Applied Science. No one but his confidential agent, Henry G. Abbey, who has been made Trustee of the property set aside for this purpose, knew of his intention until to-day, when the deed was placed on record. In it Mr. Case gives property, in the centre of the city, valued at about $1,500,000. This property includes the City Hall building, which is held on a 20-year lease at $36,000 a year; the Case homestead and property about it, and a large tract of vacant land in the Sixth Ward. All this goes into the hands of the Trustees, who are not bound by any agreement as to location, except that it was a verbal wish of Mr. Case that the institution should be placed on the vacant land conveyed in the instrument. He also verbally desired that none of the land should be alienated. In the institution is to be taught mathematics, mechanical and civil engineering, chemistry, mining, modern languages, and similar branches. Case was himself an enthusiast in several of these branches, and that has given this direction to his munificence.

### ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Major L. L. Langdon, Second Artillery, is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report for assignment to a station in the Department of Texas.

The following transfers in the First Infantry are made: First Lieut. R. J. Armstrong from Company C to Company G; First Lieut. F. M. Lynde from Company G to Company C; Lieut. Armstrong will proceed to join his proper station.

Lieut. W. S. Cowles is detached from duty on the Asiatic Station, with permission to return home by the way of Europe, and report his arrival.

A special meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has been called for to-morrow for the purpose of taking action on the large number of Army nominations now pending.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, offered a resolution, which was adopted in the House to-day, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the rules prescribed for the guidance of naval vessels at sea, and as to what measures should be taken to establish a system of international rules, which should apply to all naval and merchant vessels at sea.

### RAILWAY WORK AND PLANS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9.—Traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Jan. 3, 1880, are as follows: Passengers, mails, and express freight, $42,648; freight and live stock, $117,373; total, $160,021. For the corresponding week of 1879: Passengers, mails, and express freight, returned, $38,152; freight and live stock, $99,555; total, $137,707. Increase for 1880, $22,314.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 9.—General Manager Strong, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, accompanied by Assistant Manager Manchester, arrived here to-day, and completed arrangements for the erection of a grain elevator, of the capacity of 250,000 bushels, and a mammoth freight depot, to be built of stone, 300 by 75 feet, and two stories high.

### FLOODED WITH SEWER WATER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The heavy rain of yesterday caused a disastrous overflow of water from a sewer in Denham-street, near Brighton, submerging the upper end of Freeman-avenue, and causing damage to the extent of $50,000 or $100,000. The primary cause of the overflow was a break in the sewer in the first named street, which dammed the water, causing it to lift the caps of the manholes in Freeman-avenue, and filling the block between Central-avenue and Bank-street to the hubs of carriages and stopping the street cars. The water still remains there and engineers are disputing as to the best method of draining it off. The full extent of the damage to merchandise in cellars cannot be ascertained until the water is off, but the lowest estimates put it at $50,000.

### UNPROFITABLE HOG SHIPMENT.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 9.—Of the 205 hogs shipped from this port to Glasgow by the steam-ship Barnard Castle, 140 died on the passage from malignant typhoid fever.

## GREENBACKERS IN COUNCIL

*DENIS KEARNEY AND OTHER AGITATORS MAKE THINGS LIVELY.*

CHAIRMAN MURCH'S UNAVAILING EFFORTS TO CONTROL HIS FLOCK—A CHARACTERISTIC HARANGUE BY KEARNEY—THE CALL FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION READ BY THE REV. MR. DE LA MATYR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Little has been done to-day in the National Greenback-Labor Conference beyond the airing of all sorts of hobbies, and the unbottling of great stores of curb-stone eloquence. A large number of orators have gained relief, but the good temper of the unfortunate Chairman, Representative Murch, has been sadly overtaxed. Foreseeing a repetition of the confusion of yesterday, Mr. Murch, soon after the meeting assembled to-day, besought his turbulent flock to hold their passions in check, remarking that a man of his excitable temperament might be led to do some one injustice if trouble should arise. Whereupon Denis Kearney, who sat beside him with one leg hanging over the arm of his chair, put on a fierce expression, and F. P. Dewees, a portly person, whose white hair is in perpetual conflict with his youthful and smiling face, shuddered as he thought of what might happen.

The first question which arose was whether all applicants should be admitted to be members of the Conference. An old man with bushy white hair, who has had a case involving $1,400 in the Court of Claims since 1832, clamored for admission, and was recommended by the Rev. Mr. De La Matyr, but some member expressed a fear that half the District of Columbia would seek to be admitted for the purpose of capturing the Conference, and the Chairman barred the old man out.

While waiting for the report of the Committee on Call, Congressman Weaver made a speech, in which he indulged in the usual condemnation of the two great parties, and found consolation in the hope that, as the pot of the Greenback Party boiled, the scum would come to the top and run off.

Cries for Kearney brought Denis to the front with a characteristic harangue. "The Republican Party," said he, "is run by national bank Directors, iron-hoofed scoundrels, shod in hell, and the Democratic Party by their tools. These thieves and vagabonds, like other highwaymen, meet by the midnight lamp and divide the spoils. You, the mudsills and mutton-heads of society, have been led like cattle to the slaughter-house to vote for your own destruction. I believe in plain language, and if any of you don't like it you may do the next best thing. I believe in sending national banks and their Directors to the lowest regions of hell, and if the American people had any courage they would hang John Sherman."

The Rev. Mr. De La Matyr, in ministerial garb, then read the call for the National Convention, to be held in Chicago June 9, and its adoption was opposed only by a very fat woman in a front seat and a few supporters of the eight-hour movement.

A delegate with long hair, who had been waving his hat and cheering like a lunatic, then moved to condemn the national authorities for not enforcing the eight-hour law. "Let us all vote for this," cried Kearney; "the crawling, creeping serpents will come to us by and by for relief." The motion was adopted.

Then a resolution indorsing Hendrick B. Wright's Land bill and Mr. Weaver's bill to give the soldiers $500,000,000 was passed, Chairman Murch declaring the vote a unanimous one, when it was plain that there was determined opposition. For a time there was indescribable confusion. Mr. Lichtman, of Massachusetts, condemned the Weaver bill, and moved a reconsideration. Mr. Boynton, of Massachusetts, also condemned the bill because it had no solid moral ground, and begged the delegates not to split the party by bringing in subjects upon which there was a difference of opinion. At last Mr. Weaver saw the breakers ahead, and in a short speech he asked that the indorsement be withdrawn until the meeting of the convention. "I have already presented in Congress," said he, "petitions signed by 25,000 persons, and I have an armful more. Public opinion will be so strong in favor of this bill in June that not even Massachusetts will oppose it." The indorsement was withdrawn, but not until there had been a sharp contradiction between Hall and Davis, of Massachusetts, in regard to the position of the Greenbackers of that State in relation to Weaver's scheme. First one would jump up, and then the other, each flatly denouncing his fellow-delegate for making false statements.

When an adjournment was effected, the disorder and confusion were disgraceful. As the delegates began to pass out, wild-eyed orators got upon the benches and howled their sentiments in a manner which reminded a peaceful observer of scenes in an asylum for lunatics. After several of these men had relieved their overburdened brains, a meeting was organized with Kearney for Chairman, and an old gentleman who was introduced as Bees-wax, declaimed a poem about banks and bankers. A communication from Charles Atwater and E. M. Graves, of New-Haven, a committee appointed by Greenbackers, advising a coalition with the Democratic Party, made many of the delegates angry. Graves is editor of a paper whose manager is Alexander Troup, a member and Secretary of the Greenback National Committee.

A lawyer, who is a delegate, from a New-England State, said to the correspondent of THE TIMES to-day, that although a veteran soldier himself, he did not favor the passage of the Weaver bill, but he considered the bill valuable as a lever by which to arouse discussion and get Greenback principles before the country.

The following is the call for the convention:

We have reached a crisis in our country's history and an epoch in human affairs. Our Government, which was designed for the political weal of mankind, has passed under the control of bankers, stock-jobbers, land-grabbers, and professional politicians, to the exclusion of those whose labor produces its wealth and pays its taxes. The constitutional rights of the people are denied or usurped by the money power. The fruits of productive enterprise are grasped by corporate monopolies. The large share of the accumulated wealth and undeveloped resources of the nation is concentrated in the hands of a small class, and all property interest in the stability of our institutions on the part of a large majority of voters is dissipated. Usurious interest and enforced idleness have filled the land with pauperism, misery, and crime, and the air with ominous murmurs of discontent. The very foundations of popular government are questioned and assailed, and the Republic itself is in imminent peril. The people of the District of Columbia, containing a population of 160,000 souls, have been by act of Congress wholly disfranchised, and laws have been enacted in various States to curtail this sacred right of suffrage, the very corner-stone of our Republic. Deeply impressed by the gravity of this crisis, we cheerfully sacrifice all minor differences, and unite for the purpose of restoring the control of the Government to the whole people through representatives chosen by them, uninfluenced by bribery, intimidation, or sectional hate, recovering their complete sovereignty over their elections, currency, lands, and lines of internal communication, and finally to embody in law, and enforce the rights of each laborer to the results of his toil.

That the convention of the National Greenback-Labor Party be held at Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 9th day of June, 1880, and that the basis of representation shall be: From each State, four delegates and four alternates at large, and two delegates and two alternates from each Congressional District, and two delegates and two alternates from each Territory and the District of Columbia.

THOMPSON H. MURCH,
Chairman Conference and Chairman Congressional Committee.

F. P. DEWEES,
Chairman National Committee.

### BOASTING OF THE MAINE FRAUD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The so-called mass-meeting this evening was a comparatively quiet gathering. The first speaker was the Rev. Mr. De La Matyr, who devoted most of his remarks to the condemnation of wealthy men, and a declaration of the duty of society to protect itself against concentrated riches. All the country's misery had been caused by the

perpetual thing and falling of the currency, manipulated by the rich. The remedy was the regulation of the volume of the currency by the people, and if the people could not be safely allowed to regulate it they were incapable of self-government. The movement of the Greenback Party was not one controlled by leaders, but if leaders were needed they would arise—unpolished men like President Lincoln, and not polished men like Senator Conkling, who throws kisses to the Senate gallery. The speaker asserted that the people were thinking, and that when they were doing so it was a time of peril for tyrants.

Mr. R. M. Springer was introduced as a gentleman who had just arrived with a message from Maine. This gentleman is a reporter who was sent from Maine to help the Fusionists secure the Maine Government. He undertook to give a complete history of the Maine campaign. Having seen a great deal of corruption and intimidation at the polls, he and his friends decided that the State must be wrested from the Republicans in order that this treatment of voters might be exposed. Men were set at work canvassing the State, and they found, the speaker asserted, that over 12,000 voters had been driven from the polls and not allowed to vote. "The evidence was laid before the Governor," he continued, "and will be published." The fear of this was the secret of Blaine's opposition. He then declared that the Republicans had held back returns and manipulated them. "I can show," said he, "that 18 per cent of the voters in some towns were intimidated and bought, and that in Portland over 1,200 men lost their votes in this way." I sat beside the Clerk when the House was organized. Eugene Hale made only one mistake, and that was in qualifying and in that way making a quorum for us. But we put up a job for him and he fell into the trap. Ten members had told us that attempts had been made to bribe them to stay away, but they could not be bought. I advised the leaders to induce some members to take the offered money, and in this way to secure evidence which would save the State. The first man to yield was Thomas B. Swan, of Minot, who went and took $1,000 and brought it to us. Solon Chase holds a check for it. Then I declared that we must have another, and the second man was Moses Harriman, of Kennebunk. He brought the money to us in bills, nearly all of it in packages of $100 each. We were watched by spies and surrounded by Republican ruffians. Harriman, Gove, Pillsbury, and myself, therefore, went to an attic in the State-house as the only place where we could be safe. We locked the door, and Harriman took the money from his pocket. There were $1,005—they had overpaid him. To save these two men from murder, we locked them up in the State-house that night, and put a guard around them. The Associated Press has not told the story correctly. The State-house was full of ruffians, hired by the Republicans. At the time of adjournment, the Republicans tore the presiding clerk from his desk, and a son of Speaker Blaine tried to take away his gavel. The Clerk nearly brained him with it, and if he had not been restrained 500 men would have been killed in the State-house in 15 minutes. The trick we played was this: When the first roll was called only 73 men responded, although we had 75. Hale felt sure that Swan and Harriman were keeping their word, and that there could be no quorum, even if he qualified, for 76 were needed. Then the members qualified and signed their names to the roll. This time 74 signed, and after all seemed to have qualified Hale came up and counted the names. Feeling certain that there were no more to come, he added his own. Then we brought up the seventy-sixth man, who had been standing as one side, and his signature made a quorum. As soon as I saw the House organized I came away. They tried to detain me, but I said, 'You need some assistance at Washington.' Joseph Smith told me that as soon as he was elected he would issue a proclamation that the properties of the people are in danger from corruption and conspiracy." Mr. Springer frequently appealed to the audience to discover whether they believed him, and often referred to many supporting affidavits which he had in his trunk. He flatly denied many of the statements of the Associated Press. He was acting a part of the time in Maine for the Boston *Globe*.

Denis Kearney then made a speech, beginning by announcing his readiness to lead a gang of men to Maine to oppose any troops which might be sent there. In the course of his tirade he advocated lynch law, freely used his threadbare adjectives, and denounced John Sherman as a thief who would steal the copper off a dead man's eyes and then kick his corpse because they were not silver. "Fill my belly with potatoes," said he, "and I am a man. Give me a dollar based on a potato or a cabbage that will sustain life, and not a bit of gold to stick in a woman's ears or a man's tooth." At the close he dealt with the Chinese question and the provisions in relation to it in the new Constitution of California. "If the United States meddles with that Constitution," he cried, "we will lop off California and form a solid West, and, with a solid South, we will whip the devil out of New-England." Speeches were also made by ex-Gov. McMillan and others.

### *THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.*

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 9.—Joseph Flugal was fatally injured by an explosion of gas at Monkend Shaft yesterday. He died this afternoon.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 9.—Information received here to-day of a sad accident which befell Mary, the daughter of B. F. Connell, a well-known farmer in Surrey County, a few days ago. While she was standing in front of the fire-place her clothes took fire, and, before alarm could be given, she was completely roasted alive. At the time of the accident she was alone.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—An accident occurred this afternoon on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, at Lafayette Station, within the city limits, the New-York limited express from Washington coming in collision with a train which left the Union Depot at 3 o'clock for Washington. The engines of both trains were badly damaged, and the baggage of the limited express was thrown back into the postal car; but neither passengers nor train men were injured beyond a few bruises. The accident occurred at a point where the double track through the city merges into a single track, and south-bound train should have waited on the double track until the limited express had passed. By some mishap the train for Washington ran on the single track about 100 yards, and, before it could back, was run into by the limited express. The engineer of the south-bound train says the air-brakes would not work. At night the tracks were clear and trains were running as usual.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Smith Lydecker, a well-to-do farmer of West Nyack, returned from a hunt yesterday afternoon, and set his gun down loaded, but without cap. His eldest son, Dan Will, about 14 years old, picked up the gun soon after and put a cap on, when it was accidentally discharged, and the entire contents passed through the shoulder of his younger brother, blowing out nearly the whole shoulder-joint and disabling him for life. The boy did not know the gun was loaded when he picked it up.

### *NATIONAL BANKS IN JAPAN.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Controller of the Currency received from Yoshida Djiro, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, to-day, a letter inclosing a chart containing the names and capital, the amount of bonds, and the currency value of the bonds, together with the reserves of the national banks which have recently been organized in the Japanese Empire upon a similar system to the national banks in this country. The number of national banks organized in Japan is 153. These banks reserve their title numerically in the order of application. The First National Bank was organized Oct. 1, 1879, at Tokio, and the One Hundred and Fifty-third National Bank on Oct. 15, 1879, at Kiyoto. The capital stock of these banks amounts to $40,256,100 yens. The notes issued by them amount to 38,712,450 yens, secured by bonds amounting to $1,926,452 yens, having a currency value of $37,757,285 yens. The amount of reserves held is 8,428,120 yens. Circulation is issued at the rate of 90 per centum of their capital stock, except in the case of the Fifteenth National Bank, at Tokio, which, by a special privilege, put issue more than 90 per centum. This bank has a capital stock of 17,926,100 yens, a circulation of 16,660,880 yens, secured by bonds of the face value of 16,612,775 yens, and the currency value of 16,661,022 yens; its reserve was 1,165,229 yens. The capital of the smallest bank is 50,000 yens. The yen is nearly of the same value as the standard gold dollar of the United States.

### *MRS. BURNETT'S STORY.*

*From the Louisville (Ky.) Post, Jan. 7.*

On last Sunday THE NEW-YORK TIMES published a story by Mrs. Burnett, author of "That Lass O' Lowrie's." It is a Southern story, strong and true to life, called "The Colonel's Daughter." It is simply the Chisolm tragedy made vivid and real, as fiction is able to do, and as a simple relation of fact does not. The story is striking because all the entities are preserved; there is nothing in it which is a misrepresentation; nothing bitter nor vindictive; the writer is not influenced by passion or prejudice, it represents what has happened; the story is not as dark as that of Kemper County, or of Yazoo, yet it is terrible. One may guess that others such as this are exceptional; it is quite necessary to convince that they are. There are such in good proportions in the North which time only can bring to light; there are others which the grave, or time will use that age the memory of prejudice.

## NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS

### *DEMOCRATS EAGER FOR CONGRESSIONAL HONORS.*

DISSENSIONS IN THE DIFFERENT CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—HOW DISSATISFIED LEADERS MAY AID REPUBLICAN SUCCESS—THE OUTLOOK IN EACH DISTRICT.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 9.—The present outlook of the Democratic canvass in the several Congressional districts of this State, although it may be changed in one or more districts by the nominations for State officers by the Democratic State Convention, is as given below, and will probably be supported by developments as the campaign shapes itself.

In the First District, the prospect of harmonious action is not reassuring. In 1874, when Jesse J. Yeates was nominated for Congress, the Democrats did not expect to carry the district. It had been carried by the Republicans in 1868, 1870, and 1872 by decided majorities. The consternation and chagrin of Latham, Coke, Moore, and other Democratic leaders, when they heard of Yeates's election, can be better imagined than described. In 1876 he was again nominated, and the Democratic leaders promised themselves that that should be his last term. When he was again nominated, in 1878, the disgusted leaders deliberately permitted, if they did not actually aid, Joe Martin to defeat Yeates. The latter is well aware of all these facts, and he is in an enviable state of mind thereat. His contest of Martin's seat is a struggle for political existence. If he can be seated, he thinks he can be renominated this year. His friends resent the action of the leaders, and, under these circumstances, the path of the nominee in the approaching canvass will not be strewn with roses. Yeates, however, will not hesitate to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor, if it is offered him. Gov. Jarvis is using the influence of his office to secure Latham's nomination.

Notwithstanding the Second District is Republican by 10,000 majority, the counting in of Kitchen, Democrat, who was defeated by more than 3,000 majority in 1878, has had the effect to make a number of Democrats anxious for the nomination. Kitchen is obnoxious to the "blue bloods" because he is a plain country clodhopper, with not much raising and very little education. These men are determined that Kitchen shall not be renominated, and a split in the party is probable.

The situation in the Third District is similar to that in the First. Alfred M. Waddell, the former Democratic member, was nominated in 1870, without any expectation that he would be elected. Greatly to the surprise of himself and friends, he was elected. The Legislature, during the ensuing Winter, gerrymandered the Congressional districts, and by virtue of this change of the district, Mr. Waddell was re-elected in 1872, 1874, and 1876. He was renominated in 1878, and was defeated by ex-Judge Daniel L. Russell by nearly 1,000 majority, partly through the action of many disgusted Democrats who did not vote. Steadman claims the nomination this year because he was mainly instrumental in defeating Waddell. Every county in the district furnishes one or more candidates, and it is morally certain that the nominating convention will be a tempestuous body that may provoke a storm that will wreck the prospects of the nominee. Mr. Waddell does not propose to be retired to private life so hastily and in such unceremonious manner. He will be a candidate again, and the rival candidates will help to defeat him, if nominated.

The Fourth District, which includes the capital City of the State, has been carried by the Democrats at every election since 1872. The Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis is now serving his third term. He could not have been nominated in 1878 but for the promise of his friends that he would not be a candidate for re-nomination in 1880. It is now said that Mr. Davis will be a candidate before the convention for a fourth nomination. If he should be nominated he will probably be defeated by the machinations of Democrats who are opposed to his serving a fourth term. Ex-Judge W. R. Cox, of this city, has been the strongest man for several years before each convention, and a strong effort will be made by his friends to secure the nomination for him. John Manning, of Chatham County, and State Senator George H. Snow, of Wake County, are also candidates. Manning is the choice of Gov. Jarvis, because Cox is against Jarvis for Governor, and because Snow is openly for Fowle for Governor. Manning is also supported by ex-Senator Merrimon and his friends. Cox and Snow both claim Wake. The friends of Snow are men of means; they are good workers, and will spare neither expense nor labor to attain the end in view. It is understood that Snow is put forward to prevent Cox from carrying Wake; and in the event that Manning cannot be nominated, Chatham, Orange, and Franklin Counties are to wheel into line for Snow, and with the full vote of Wake will give Snow the nomination. The distribution of Federal patronage, should a Democrat be elected President in November next, adds warmth and bitterness to the canvass, as the friends of each aspirant are looking out for the good places, to be filled upon the recommendation of the Congressman. It is suspected, by the friends of Snow and Fowle, that Jarvis will throw the influence of the State Administration in favor of the renomination of Mr. Davis in the event that Manning cannot be nominated. This will be done to avoid strengthening Fowle by allowing Snow to be nominated and to gain over the friends of Davis to Jarvis.

The Fifth District is in much the same condition as the Fourth. Gen. Alfred M. Scales is now serving his third term as Representative of this district. The opinion is freely expressed that six years in Congress is enough for any Democrat, especially where there are so many aspirants who are as competent as the present incumbent. Staples and Morehead, of Guilford; McIlhenny, of Person; Reid, of Rockingham; Robbins, of Randolph, and Leach, of Davidson, will make a fierce struggle to displace Gen. Scales and nominate a new man. The feeling is not so bitter in this district as in the Third. Whoever may be nominated will receive the party vote.

In the Sixth District a strong effort will be made to defeat Mr. Steele for a third nomination. The opposition will probably centre on some man who resides in Mecklenburg County. The two most prominently mentioned from this county are Colo. William Johnston and Hamilton C. Jones. The latter is the stronger, owing to his connection as a high officer with Ku-klux. Mecklenburg has not had a Representative in Congress from that county since the war. There is much feeling throughout the district against Mr. Steele because he took "snap-judgment" on Mr. Ashe in 1876, while the latter was in Washington attending to his official duties as Representative of the district, and defeated Mr. Ashe for a third nomination.

In the Eighth District, Gen. R. B. Vance, brother of Senator Z. B. Vance, is now serving his fourth term. The feeling that he has served long enough is very strong in this district, as in the others. Gen. Vance would probably have been defeated for the nomination in 1876 but for the fact that his brother was the Democratic candidate for Governor. The same would have been done in 1878 but for the fact that his brother was Governor. Z. B. Vance is now United States Senator, and is no longer able to protect his brother from the hungry politicians of the Eighth District.

### *THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Board of Indian Commissioners continued to-day their conference with the Board of Secretaries of the different religious societies. Some discussion arose as to the best method of appointing Indian agents, the plan in vogue under President Grant's Administration—that of leaving the selection of Indian agents to the different religious bodies—being generally preferred to the present system. The board called upon the President and after discussing the Indian question with him recommended that the religious bodies be permitted to select agents for the Indians. Later to-day a conference was held between the members of the board and Secretary Schurz. The charges of mismanagement preferred against Indian Commissioner Hoyt were considered, and a committee was appointed to investigate them and report to the board at their meeting to-morrow.

### *PROHIBITION IN MASSACHUSETTS.*

*From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 9.*

Mr. Henry H. Faxon, of Quincy, gives a statement of the complexion of the House on the temperance question, obtained from a careful canvass and inquiry, as follows: Members whose idea of license means free rum, 45; members who favor stringency and enforcement, 73; prohibition, 101; doubtful and not heard from, 20; vacancy, 1. He says "there is no probability that a prohibitory law will be enacted at the coming session, but many of the members who favor License Oil of this city, About 500 petitions, including the Cabinet Ministers of the Revolution and Province, as well as influential mechanics and professional men of this city, were present this morning to request the suppression of the crimes committed behind the unwarranted in the back rooms of grog shops, and in hopeful of legislation that will remove those helps to crime.

### *THE WEATHER.*

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—1 A. M.—A second area of low pressure, with rain and high winds, has apparently passed eastward over the North Pacific coast region, and a storm centre has also passed from Minnesota eastward over Lake Huron into Canada, accompanied by high south and west winds over the lake region, and rain, followed by clear weather, with rising barometer. The pressure has fallen rapidly over New-England with northerly winds, clear weather now prevails in the Gulf States, and fog in the South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States. The rivers have fallen 42 inches at Pittsburg, 24 at Louisville, and 16 at Davenport, but have risen 10 at Augusta, 25 at Cincinnati, 14 at Nashville, 20 at Chattanooga, 18 at Keokuk, and 28 at Cairo.

INDICATIONS.

*For the Middle States and New-England, south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, followed in the former by colder, westerly winds, rising barometer, and clearing weather.*

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, stationary or lower temperature, light rain, followed by clear weather.

For the West Gulf States, southerly, shifting to cooler, northerly winds, rising barometer, clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, northerly, shifting to warmer southerly winds, clear, followed by partly cloudy, weather.

For the lake region, Tennessee and Ohio Valley, westerly winds, backing to southerly, cooler, followed by stationary or higher temperature, rising, followed by stationary barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Pacific coast region, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather.

For the canal regions of the Middle States the temperature will continue above freezing.

The Upper Ohio and Lower Mississippi will probably fall slightly.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, Wood's Hole, Boston, Section Eight, Portland, Section Seven, Eastport. Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Indianola, Galveston, and Port Eads.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

| | 1879. | 1880. | | 1879. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 26° | 32° | 3:30 P. M. | 36° | 42° |
| 6 A. M. | 26° | 32° | 6 P. M. | 35° | 42° |
| 9 A. M. | 30° | 38° | 9 P. M. | 31° | 41° |
| 12 M. | 37° | 41° | 12 P. M. | 33° | 41° |

Average temperature yesterday.....40½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....34°

### *BOSTON'S COSTLIEST RESIDENCES.*

THE FATAL DISEASES THAT LURK IN THE MADE LAND UPON WHICH THEY ARE BUILT.

*Correspondence of the Salem (Mass.) Gazette.*

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—There was a vacant chair in our City Hall to-day, the stately form and fine gray head of Mayor Prince not being visible. The New Year's Day lost him his only daughter, a beautiful girl of 22, by malignant diphtheria. The day following his eldest son was stricken down with the same dread disease, and was removed, by the doctor's orders, from his father's stately Beacon-street mansion to the City Hospital. The next day, the younger son was attacked with the preliminary symptoms, and also went to the hospital, the afflicted father closing his house and going out of town. Beacon-street, but not the old Beacon-street, which is most healthily and beautifully situated on the high land on the side of the hill which bears the same name. The new Beacon-street, on whose numbers run in the hundreds, has been built up in the later days, on the "made land" which has been reclaimed from the ocean by filling in the bay. Thus the most aristocratic part of Boston is still known as the "Back Bay," and its elegant mansions are famous over the country for their beauty. The fact is, for the miasma which rises, when the tide is out, from the Charles River, upon which the back windows of these Beacon-street houses look, Oliver Wendell Holmes's beautiful study and library, which is fitted up with all that wealth and taste can command, has a great bay window from which it had a splendid view of the river, with the City of Cambridge on the western shore, glittering and shimmering under the rays of the setting sun. Truly a poet's dream of beauty, but what a fearful reality is its foundation! Many of Boston's fairest daughters and fairest sons have been done to the death by the pestilential air of their grand homes. Queen Victoria is not the only mother who has had to mourn a daughter lost through the very magnificence of her estate. Many attempts have been made to mitigate the evil in the fairest and newest part of Boston, but any two doubts their utter futility need only sit for an hour at twilight, when the tide is low, in the open window of one of these houses, and, while the eyes are charmed with the rippling water, reflecting myriads of lights, and broken here and there by a boat or a sail, the sense of smell also plays a word in deciding whether you would choose this place for your home and that of your dear ones.

### *RACING AT AUGUSTA.*

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 9.—This was the third day of the meeting of the Citizens' Association. The weather was cloudy, which had the effect of reducing the usual attendance. The track was also unfavorable, being heavy. The first event was a trotting race, free for all, one and one-sixth mile, followed by a half-mile dash, free for all—weight for age. There were five starters in the trotting race—Allie Wilkes, Little Moss, Ned M., Harry G., and Joe Ray. The latter was the favorite in the pools. The first heat was won by Allie Wilkes, closely followed by Joe Ray, second, Ned M. third, and Harry G. fourth. Time—2:42. The second heat was closely contested by Allie Wilkes and Joe Ray, and was won by the latter, Allie Wilkes second, Harry G. third, Ned M. fourth. Time—2:41½. The third heat was very much like the second, and was won by Joe Ray. The other horses were in the same position as in the second heat. Time—2:43. The race was won, in the fourth heat, by Joe Ray, Allie Wilkes second, Harry G. third, Ned M. fourth. In the half-mile dash the starters were Sheridan, Dell, Colonel Sprague, Aaron, and Jim Fay. There was no special favorite in the pools. They had a good start, but Sprague soon took the lead, closely followed by Aaron, who, however, was unable to pass him. Aaron was presently turned down the track and Sheridan took second place, with Colonel Sprague now the race by a length. Dell second, Aaron third, Jim Fay fourth, Sheridan fifth. Time—0:51¾. The meeting will close to-morrow with two races—mile dash and mile heats.

### *LIVING EIGHT WEEKS ON APPLES.*

*From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, Jan. 8.*

Miss Josie Loe, daughter of Mr. William Loe, who lives on the farm of Mr. John L. Cock, near Beallsville, Washington County, for eight weeks has eaten nothing but apples. A gentleman who sees her every day has furnished us with the following statement of her case: She had been lying sick for eight weeks with what the doctors term contraction of the stomach. She sleeps 22 hours out of the 24. She awakens about 3 o'clock P. M., and dresses herself, walks through a room with assistance into the sitting-room, where she sits down on a lounge and takes her meal of apples. Then she sleeps perhaps an hour, and awakes to call for more apples. She will eat a few apples just before she retires for her night's rest. She cannot take any medicine or stimulants. The temperature of her body is 1½° below the natural, her cheek feels cold, and yet she complains often of being too warm. She suffers but little from pain, and talks but very little. She seems to be growing slowly weaker.

### *A TOWN WHERE PEOPLE LIVE LONG.*

*From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 10.*

Portsmouth, N. H., has long been celebrated as one of the healthiest places in the world, and the record of deaths in 1879 is really remarkable. The death-rate is said to have been only 14 per 1,000 of population. Out of 140 persons who died during the year more than one-half (72) had lived to or beyond the age of 50 years. Fifteen died between the ages of 60 and 70, 24 between 70 and 80, 12 between 80 and 90, and 3 were over 90 years of age at the time of their deaths. There were 11 deaths of infants under 1 year of age and 9 of children from 2 to 5 years old. The ages of 9 persons were not given; deducting these and the children under 5, the average age of the 111 persons whose ages are given was 55 years.

### *TARGET AND PIGEON MATCHES.*

DEAL STATION, N. J., Jan. 9.—Willis Day and M. Greening contested a match of 25 birds a side here this morning. The stipulations of the match were New-York Sportsmens' Association rules, two trap, 21 yards. Day had a comparatively easy victory, though he had the hardest birds. The scores stood: Day, 21; Greening, 19.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 9.—Eleven New-Jersey and Philadelphia marksmen competed for the medal badge to-day. At the finish the principal scores stood: Matthews, 41; Thadeus, 40; Cattle, 40; Rich, 39; Childs, 38.

### *LOSSES BY FIRE.*

The buildings used as the wood department of Mitchell, Lewis & Co.'s extensive wagon manufactory at Racine, Wis., were destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at about $70,000, on which there is an insurance of about $30,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a dust-fan.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9.—The Hon. Mr. Chapleau, the Premier of Quebec, was entertained at a public banquet last night at the Windsor Hotel by the Junior Conservative Club of this city. About 300 persons, including the Cabinet Ministers of the Dominion and Province, as well as influential mechanics and professional men of this city, were present.

## HOMES OF NEW-YORK CITY

### *THE FINEST AVENUE IN THE WORLD.*

HOW NEW-YORK COMPARES WITH OTHER CITIES FROM AN ARCHITECT'S POINT OF VIEW—PEEPS INTO SOME PRIVATE HOUSES—THE GROWTH OF ART-CULTURE IN THE AMERICAN METROPOLIS.

The threadbare platitudes which have been in fashion for the last 20 years respecting our want of taste and variety in interiors ought to have been set at rest long since by a little original investigation. Possibly it was true 10 or 15 years ago that the interiors of our private residences were all copies of each other, as our hotels and public buildings were all erected in one uniform style of renaissance, which, like Peel's description of the loveliest of the virtues, covered a multitude of artistic sins. Most likely those persons who preferred the objection had not access to the finest interiors in the City—those in which the resources of large wealth contained those of cultivated taste—and formed their opinions from very inadequate data. Not long ago, an essayist for one of our magazines, who had for years made something of a hobby of the sharpest possible strictures on American taste in building and decoration, went abroad, passed some months in various European capitals, and returned. His judgment was that, while for art relics, for mediæval monuments, for ecclesiastical edifices, for public buildings, the City of New-York is vastly inferior to Paris or London, in domestic structures no city in the world can compare with this, and no thoroughfare of fashion with Fifth-avenue. This is particularly true in the matter of portieres and entrances, in which the great variety of design displayed here has no counterpart, and certainly no rival, in European cities. Abroad, such things as Corinthian columns, finely-carved stone railings, and carved stone balconies upon the first story, are mostly reserved for public buildings or for ducal palaces. They are, consequently, of rare occurrence on the streets of a commercial city, except in quarters devoted to trade—the palaces that modern commerce builds for the exposure of its wares. In New-York, on the contrary, while one will meet with some ugly and ungainly designs in the course of a saunter up Fifth-avenue or Madison, every square shows at least half a dozen entrances and portieres that will bear æsthetic analysis. There are Corinthian, Ionic, Doric, and Gothic designs—engaged or disengaged, as the case may be—which would not suffer by being transferred to the pages of an art journal, and, so far from being mere occasional and happy hits of fancy, they are so frequent that only those which are extremely fine elicit remark. The writer has talked with dozens of tourists, representing the culture and taste of the Old World in literature and art, and has dozens of times been met with the observation that Americans are guilty of a slight depreciation in these matters—either real or affected—which is as absurd as it is inexplicable to foreign critics. There is no street of private residences in the world that can compare with Fifth-avenue for uniform, almost monotonous, elegance of exterior. The lack of contrast is the main difficulty. A few really ugly buildings would make a background for the rest—as Coleridge observed of the beauties of nature, that a groundwork of some commonplace is necessary to set them off and give them æsthetic relief. Possibly the philosopher was right; a pure Greek face is insipid, but a Greek face with a vestige of the celestial about the nose is the most delicious thing outside of paradise. The Mohammedan fashion gives their houses such features.

There is no reason why considerable monotony should have prevailed in our domestic interiors a few years ago. On cross streets, for the most part, the breadth and depth of private edifices have about the same relative proportions—25 feet by 50 to 70. They grew out of it by the natural exercise of the imitative faculty an interior which, with slight variations, is the same in nine residences out of every ten. You enter a deep and narrow hall, finding a curved staircase the first prominent object that meets the eye. A soft carpet, a pavement of ornamental tiles, or a floor composed of square blocks of different colored marbles—generally black and white—is beneath your feet. At the left or right, as the case may be, an ornamental door of oak, black walnut, or mahogany opens into the parlor, which is divided into front and rear, or front and middle and rear, by folding doors. In extension a few feet in width at the extreme rear may be filled with ferns, palms, and vases of flowers, with the result of giving the effect of a deep vista to this simple arrangement. A tall mirror nearly fills the space from floor to ceiling between the two front windows and reflects the vista of palms and ferns and other exotics. A few ornamented screens, half folded, disposed at favorable points, may be made to give an air of vista-like depth to an anartment not actually more than 50 feet from front to rear. A few rare paintings and engravings ornament the walls, for this parlor is that of a connoisseur in art; but paintings are very little used for drawing-room decoration nowadays; rarities of bric-à-brac, finely-executed engravings, objects of vertu, and ornamental carvings and bronzes having supplanted the works of the colorist in the decoration. You will find, by the way, plenty of auction-house paintings—not bad, some of them, but none of them very good—in any second-rate boarding-house. They serve to cover the wall and to make an impression upon the ordinary imagination, and that is probably what they are paid for. Not many years ago it was common to meet such pieces of realism as this in Fifth-avenue parlors, but of late years they have been relegated to the obscurity of the attic, or to the rubbish of the auction-room. The writer remembers two parlors on Murray Hill. The remarkable feature of each was the *ensemble* produced by the rare relics and treasures of many tours in Europe, and many ruminating expeditions after antique and curious objects—bronzes, potteries as ugly as they were ancient, but still with an air of distinction about them; mementoes from Paris mixed with mementoes from Japan; rare books, specimens of ancient illumination, imagine these things scattered about in a profusion that was bewildering, and yet arranged in a certain artistic order that only broke upon the perception by study, and you have possessed yourself of the underlying sentiment of each—the one the parlor of a poet, whose works are numbered with our classics; the other that of a name famous in the military and civil history of the State of New-York. In neither were the furniture and upholstery of any artistic importance, save that the carpet was of a neutral tint, resting to the eye and easing to the imagination, and the walls were covered with soft, pearl-colored hangings, with little sprigs of golden flowering and vines, looking against the background, as if suspended in aerial perspective. These are curious in which wealth and individual taste have done their best to redeem a certain lack of perfection inherent in the average New-York interior, erected, as most of our first-class dwellings are, upon lots having a narrow frontage combined with great compensative depth. The high ceiling simply serves to make one wish to call attention to the lack of breadth, but with a moderately low ceiling, a carpeting of some soft and unobtrusive color and figure, and a little cleverness in the selection of hangings and the disposition of sofas, divans, &c., an effect of a cosy, crypt-like room can be easily produced by silken or velvet hangings drawn aside at the broad opening between the two or three divisions. An extension, stocked with palms and ferns, then serves to heighten this effect, and to give vista and beauty to the arrangement as one enters and absorbs the sentiment at a single glance. But interiors of this type are not susceptible of grandeur, nor even of magnificence, except in a very limited way, and certainly not of any striking originality. The notable feature about the drawing-room of the late William Cullen Bryant—an interior that for quiet elegance and grace had few parallels in the City—was a certain cameo-like definition of details, all combining to produce a single effect. A few rare paintings and engravings; here and there a graceful statuette, article of vertu, or a dainty bit of bronze; but all managed and disposed in such a manner as to produce an impression something like that of one of Pindar's odes—classical, and rather gently captivating the perception of the beautiful than taking violent possession thereof. And when the gray old veteran of literature was in his accustomed place, there was a certain resemblance between the apartment and its central figure which evinced in how far one may impress his own individuality upon his surroundings. The drawing-room of the late Gen. John A. Dix was even more remarkable than that of Mr. Bryant for objects of art, but had something more of the manner of a museum; indeed, one's first impulse was to ask for a catalogue. The drawing-room of the late Prof. Morse had an artistic grace, placing it in the same category with that of Bryant or of Gen. Dix.

But of late years more attention has been paid to the design of the interior itself, and there are some of our houses of recent origin that would bear cleaning at length; one, indeed, which has been illustrated in the most prominent art journal in this country—Appletons'. The house is a large double one—50 feet by about 75—in West Fifty-sixth-street. The extremely broad hall has the ample proportions of a court, the curved stair-case ascending like a pair of open wings. On the right, some crimson velvet hangings, looped back, give a glimpse of the drawing-room, which is divided by similar velvet hangings into two apartments, each differently finished and decorated, but not so differently as to form a contrast. The frescoed ceiling above and the magnificent texture beneath embody the same general design, although not copies of each other. There are works of art, of course, but the features of the whole are the magnificent wealth of carving, the solid ebony enriched with the delicate inlaid woods, and there, the many things that one has to look at twice before their elegance is fully appreciated, the genuineness of everything—the profusion combined with classic severity in the management of detail; not like one of Pop's poems, with an eternal leaping upon the same motive and exhaustion of all its possible cadences, but like the flowing, free, sonorous hexameters of Swinburne's "Hesperia." Poets usually write in parrots, but a parlor, when it is what it should be, is a poem in its way, and the comparison is not exactly so remote as it seems.

On the left of this ample hall velvet hangings, looped away, permit one to seize a momentary glimpse of a cozy reception-room; and by means of wood, semi-Moorish entrances, similarly stocked with crimson velvet hangings, the whole parlor floor can be thrown together and used as one for the purpose of entertaining a large assemblage of guests.

Another striking interior in West Fifty-seventh-street—the residence of one of our millionaire lawyers—is the property of Mr. Jerome B. Fleet, whose name has been mentioned. The two are alike in certain particulars, but the latter is more modern, standard in its conception, and less monumental in its proportions. The broad hall or court has a height nearly equal to two stories. Staircases of carved oak, springing from each posterior corner, meet at a central landing which apparently rests upon carved ebony pilasters, and then open out anew and sweep away in graceful lines, to end in carved balconies, masked by ornamental hangings of some soft figured stuff, which lead to the apartments on the second story. On the right, velvet hangings conceal the entrance to the drawing-room, which for carving fairly parallels—perhaps exceeds in outline—its predecessor in Fifty-sixth-street. There is less studious quietude, however, and less repose, not to say less of the home sentiment, without which one soon grows weary of grandeur, in this creation of a lawyer's brain, backed by half a million to invest, than in the equally palatial residence of our primate of trade. The former is something to see, but as emotionless as the colossal pleasure of Napoleon that looks down upon you from the carved balcony as you hand your card to the liveried African in the hall. The latter, with all its splendor of velvet hangings and elaborate frescoes, is cosy and captivating.

The two mansions just sketched have their counterpart in a third in Sixteenth-street, not far from the Westminster Hotel, in design and general arrangement. But here, with a Parisian fancy for neutral tints, carpets and hangings have been selected from the eye-resting intermediate shades rather than from the positive colors. Nothing attacks the retina or assails the senses. There are delicate shades of drab beneath the feet, with half-defined vines creeping and intertwining among them. There is carving, but it is simple, and the ingenuity of the visitor is not taxed to madness to interpret the design. There is gilding, but only the exact intermixture essential to illumination. There are works of art, but not so many that one feels for a catalogue. The home sentiment is intensified, diffused—not put in alphabetic or furniture formularies. The inexorable symbols of dollars and cents which the American loves a little too well are suppressed. One can while away half an hour in enthusiastic ecstasy with the master of the house without taking an inventory of the surroundings and wonder what they would bring at a Sheriff's sale. There is a drawing-room in Thirty-fourth-street, fresh from the hand of the upholsterer, the mere carving and embellishments of which are reckoned at $35,000; but here you forget all about thousands and the cares they involve, and feel perfectly at home.

### *GRANT AT BEAUFORT.*

HOW HE WAS WELCOMED, ESPECIALLY BY THE COLORED PEOPLE—THE MILITARY PARADE.

*Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.*

BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 2.—New Year's was a holiday long to be remembered in the history of our Town of Beaufort. The great event of the day was a visit from Gen. Grant and party. When a telegram came to ex-Congressman Robert Smalls that the party would be here at 8 o'clock, but would remain only one hour, there was a general and vigorous moving along. Capt. Robert Smalls was out for the first time with his company, the Beaufort Light Infantry, on full dress parade. This colored company made a very fine appearance in their handsome new uniform. Another colored company, the Sumner Guards, was also out. The Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, a white company, composed mostly of Southern gentlemen and commanded by Dr. H. L. Stuart, hastily turned out, and on the way fired a salute of 13 guns. The colored companies had the advantage of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, for they were out early to celebrate New Year's Emancipation Day, by invitation. The excitement and enthusiasm of the colored people were very great. A large number were in carriages and vehicles of every description. But there was also a motley crowd on foot, pushing along, feeling each other, singing and shouting, throwing up their hats, and "telling the world" their might. For the first time they had come face to face with the man who represented to them "Uncle Sam." They pressed around and hugged up to him, all eager to touch him, if only to reach their hands over others and touch his back. "Him we have come to see!" cried one old man. "We got him! we's got him!" cried out some old man. "He is ours, an' we is his. You's all right, General. We is going for you. We's all Republicans, hurrah!" Such an enthusiastic demonstration has not been witnessed for a long time. It is said that in Savannah the colored people cried out, "You is all right, General. You is going straight to heaven, an' we is wid you. Glory to God!"

I venture to say there was never such a meeting on the same ground before. Commodore Patterson, with the officers of the New-Hampshire, came up to meet the visitors, with the Admiral's barge manned. Mrs. Outhank, the hostess, in doing the honors for Mrs. Grant and other ladies. There were Mr. Watson, President of the railroad, and Mr. Williams, Intendant of the train; George Holmes and George Gage, Collectors of ex-Collector of the port; Senator Cadling, and Messrs. Wasemann and Pullman, leading citizens, and all stanch Northern men. There were Cols. William Elliott and Verdin, and Dr. H. L. Stuart, Southerners belonging to some of the oldest and best-known families here. There were also Messrs. Smith, Congressman; Dr. E. Enckler, Postmaster; Capt. Robinson, the Rev. Mr. Waddell, the Rev. Mr. Bythewood, and the Rev. Mr. Satler, all leading and influential colored men. A large number of Northern and colored women were introduced to Mrs. Grant, but I did not see any Southern women there. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

Gen. Grant's visit here is a subject of much interest and some importance. This is the only Republican county in the State. Here, the colored people are strictly free and have opportunities which are God's gift, not to some one else, but to them. Hence the little colored boy's reply to Gen. Howard when asked what he should tell the people at the North about them, "Masse, tell 'em we is rising." They are slowly, surely, and steadily rising. Gen. Grant expressed much in his little speech. This locality has been a conspicuous place in history. For the last 20 years it certainly has. The best qualities of the newly-emancipated race are develop

# THE YELLOWSTONE VALLEY

*THIRTY DEGREES BELOW ZERO AND FUEL SCARCE.*

COAL-FIELDS IN MONTANA—WAITING FOR THE NORTHERN PACIFIC—THE AGRICULTURAL PROMISE OF THE YELLOWSTONE—NO TROUBLE FROM THE INDIANS APPREHENDED—PENNING THE HOSTILES IN NARROWER LIMITS.

FORT KEOGH, Montana, Dec. 20.—This section of Montana is now very effectually cut off from the rest of the world, not so much by reason of the snow that covers the ground as on account of the extreme cold. Slight snowfalls have occurred at intervals nearly every day for the past fortnight, and the ground is covered a foot deep, with a promise of excellent sleighing for a long time to come. Old settlers in the Yellowstone Valley declare this to be the most severe Winter since that of 1872, when the country was covered for several months *with four feet of snow on the levels.* That, however, was in the colder upper valley, this region not being then occupied by whites. But, in spite of the weather, cattle continue to thrive on the ranches, unsheltered, and virtually uncared for. They "rustle" through the snow to the bunches of grass which last Summer's sun ripened into hay where it grew, and they will doubtless come out in the Spring fat and hearty. The greatest risk experienced by Montana stock in the Winter is that of drowning by breaking through the ice at the river's edge in seeking for water. To the inhabitants, however, the temperature is a matter of considerable moment. Every day since Thanksgiving the mercury has stood near or below zero at noontide, dropping rapidly as the day wanes, and falling during the night to anywhere from 20° to 30° beyond that low-water mark of humbh comfort. The lowest point thus far registered was 38° below zero, on the night of the 17th inst. The steady prevalence of such a degree of cold gives rise to a variety of phenomena. The air is so pure and dry that the frost, finding no moisture to attach itself to, is far less keenly appreciable than a considerably higher temperature on the sea-board. I have experienced much greater discomfort in New-York with the mercury 5° or 8° below zero than I did here the other day when it was 33° below. One freezes without any preliminary consciousness of discomfort. People learn, accordingly, to bundle themselves up thoroughly in furs to exclude the cold. Overcoats made of buffalo robes, with huge collars reaching high above the ears, fur caps drawing down to the chin, beaver gauntlets, and "Arctic" overshoes are the customary out-door dress for men, and in their bulky shapeliness contribute greatly to the hyperborean aspect of the landscape. In-door comfort is purely a matter of fuel, and that is a problem of no small moment in this sparsely-wooded country. Cotton-wood, which is the only burning material generally available, costs, on an average, $4 50 a cord, and the sawing costs $2 more. Constant replenishment is the price of comfort. A moderately large stove in a large room will require anywhere from one to three cords a week, according to the wideawake habits of the inmates. I know one family which consumes more than a cord daily in its effort to maintain an equable and comfortable temperature in their residence. City folks who heat their houses with furnaces have a great advantage, in point of economy, over the frontier settler with a stove or fire-place in every apartment of his log house. Happily, nature has taken it upon herself to respond to this fuel question in a most beneficent manner. Coal abounds in inexhaustible quantities throughout this valley, and in another season it will, unquestionably supplant wood for heating purposes. It is mostly the recent carboniferous formation known as lignite, and where the seams are exposed to the air, as at many points on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, it is generally too soft and friable to serve as fuel. Where it is excavated, however, from beneath the surface, it breaks up in solid lumps, which burn with little flame but intense heat. Several houses in Miles City are using it exclusively, and experience shows that a ton of coal, which costs, delivered, $7, is more than equivalent to three cords of cotton-wood, costing $12. The Northern Pacific Railroad surveyors have demonstrated the excellence of coal along the greater part of the route through Montana, so that the trains two or three years hence will traverse continuous coal-yards from the Little Missouri to the Rocky Mountains. Probably, when the availability of this vast store of fuel becomes more generally recognized, the steam-boats also will use coal instead of wood, and while thus lessening their expenses, give the country a chance of preserving the decoration of verdure with which nature has, at best, but scantily endowed it.

WAITING FOR THE LOCOMOTIVE.

Of course, all the hopes of this region are based upon the speedy arrival of the Northern Pacific Road, and the immigration which will inevitably attend its progress. According to present indications, the barrier which Winter now interposes between Eastern Montana and Eastern civilization in another year will have been virtually destroyed. The Northern Pacific has extended its tracks since last June to a point 50 odd miles west of the Missouri River, and the road is graded and ready for its rails 50 miles further. The management is pledged to have the track laid to the Yellowstone by the last day of August, 1880, though the precise point of intersection with the river is not yet decided upon. Surveys are now in progress to determine it, and, before the close of navigation, next season, Miles City will be within an easy 100 miles of stage ride from the railroad. In this land of great distances and scanty traveling conveniences, that will be regarded as the next thing to having the depot at our very doors. It seems, already, as though the mere pointing of the railroad in this direction has brought us into close communion with the outside world. It is only within two months that the Post Office Department has begun to recognize the identity of the Yellowstone Valley. Down to that period all Eastern mail matter addressed to any part of Montana was carried over the Union Pacific Road to Ogden in Utah, where it was transferred to the Utah and Northern Road, to be ultimately filtered into this Territory through the medium of the local buck-board mail system. Such a roundabout route, of course, involved great delays. The mails are now—that is, in good weather—transported six times weekly between the Northern Pacific terminus at Bismarck, Dakota, and Fort Keogh, and letters reach here in eight days from New-York. Last Summer the average time on the route was 21 days. Since the snow set in, however, there has been no pretense at regularity in the carriage of the mails, though the route has been traveled, by dint of severe effort and considerable suffering, in the interval by both private and military trains. The contractors, nevertheless, go through the form of starting their teams each morning, and returning after proceeding to Powder River, about 40 miles, whereby they are enabled to receive credit at the Post Office for daily departures and arrivals. Notwithstanding this show of activity, only one mail has been transported west of the Little Missouri since the 24 of this month, which brought New-York papers of that date. All that we have learned of the world's doings since then has been through the telegraph.

SPLENDID AGRICULTURAL PROMISES.

The uncertainty with regard to the Yellowstone Valley which I have alluded to as until recently prevailing in the minds of the Post Office authorities seems to have been merely one manifestation of a general dontifulness on the subject which is now being rapidly dispelled. Much has been published of late in Eastern papers concerning Montana, and in all that has come to my notice, whenever the Yellowstone Valley has been referred to it has been treated of in a distant manner as though it were a region separate and distinct from the Territory proper. The rapid growth of this community during the past six months shows conclusively that Eastern Montana is in a fair way for speedily bridging over the advantage which 15 years' earlier settlement bestowed upon the western portion of the Territory. The agricultural results of last season in this valley were as unexpected as they are encouraging. The farmers having no data of previous experience to guide them bestowed small ease upon the cultivation of crops whose issue was so problematical. To their astonishment, the earth gave forth not simply in abundance, but in colossal proportions. I have seen raised within 30 miles of here, in the Yellowstone and the Tongue River Valleys, squash weighing 64 pounds, potatoes averaging from three-quarters of a pound to two pounds apiece, and single beets weighing some 30 pounds. These phenomenal growths, all of which would have attracted admiring attention at agricultural fairs in the East, large crops were raised this year of pumpkins, watermelons, muskmelons, carrots, tomatoes and sweet-corn. The melons were especially fine flavored. Excellent plums and cherries grow wild up the Tongue River, and apples can doubtless be successfully raised anywhere in the valley. It should be borne in mind that the vegetables above referred to were raised on the sod, and that irrigation was nowhere exercised in. The soil has only been tickled on the surface as yet. Wheat was scarcely ventured upon this year, but wherever the experiment was tried it succeeded. Gen. Gibbon vouches for the statement that in Western Montana 100 bushels of wheat have been raised to the acre. Another season will show the capacity in this respect of the eastern portion of the Territory. Mr. J. C. Guy, one of the Supervisors of this county, raised this year on his farm up the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Big Horn River, 50 bushels of oats to the acre, and sold promptly the crop of 100 acres at 55 cents a bushel. Facts of this kind go to show that even the boasted superiority of this valley for stock-raising is likely to be eclipsed by its agricultural capabilities, which fully verify the observations made in 1805 by Lewis and Clark, its first explorers. Next season 20, and more probably 50, acres will be sown and planted where one was in 1879, and as greater care *will be bestowed upon their cultivation,* correspondingly greater results may be looked for. Letters are being constantly received here containing inquiries relative to this region, and announcing their writers intended arrival in the early Spring. The majority of these are dated in the West—Wisconsin, Michigan, and Wyoming leading, and even California being occasionally heard from. The Eastern and Middle States contribute to this correspondence, but in smaller degree. The restlessness of emigration apparently does not fairly seize hold upon the mind until after at least one step has been taken toward the frontier.

THE INDIANS.

There is nothing of special interest to record in military matters. No reason exists as yet for apprehending next season a renewal of the Indian troubles which prevailed last Summer in Upper Montana. Gen. Miles is in the East, and is expected to return here early in January. The proposition of the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman to establish one or two new posts on Milk River, if carried out, will possibly reduce the garrison at Fort Keogh by diminishing the importances of the Yellowstone line of defenses. The Fort Fetterman line was superseded by the Powder River line, and that in turn by the present Yellowstone line, comprising Forts Buford, Keogh, Custer, and Ellis, and now this latter seems likely before long to give way to the more northerly line, of which Fort Assiniboine will constitute the western extremity. The hostile Sioux are thus being gradually penned up on the British border. They must inevitably either settle down as peaceable residents of the Dominion, or give themselves up to our troops to be distributed through the Territories as the Government may decide. A petition is circulating, praying Congress to remove the Crows from their present reservation, which occupies the south bank of the Yellowstone from the one hundred and seventh meridian to the one hundred and eleventh, and southward to the Wyoming border. This important movement cannot be made too speedily for the interests of Eastern Montana, and as the Crows have signified a willingness to sell out and move further northward, it can probably be effected with comparatively little difficulty. The reported discovery of gold in the reservation is certain to attract white settlers, and if this Congress neglects the subject, it may receive a settlement similar to that which took place a few years ago in the Black Hills, 200 miles south-east from here. The most striking incident of the season thus far was the appearance, yesterday, on the hills opposite the fort of a herd of several thousand buffalo, attracted, it is supposed, by the sight of a large stack containing 3,000 or 4,000 tons of hay, belonging to the Post Quartermaster. The anxiety of the soldiers to secure game prevented the animals, however, from crossing the frozen river, and they moved slowly northward, followed by several squads of sharp-shooters. Surgeon Girard sallied forth on horseback when they were first sighted, and in about three hours he had shot eight calves to replenish the larder of the post hospital. The steaks of the young buffalo are tender and juicy, and suggestive of veal cutlets. About five miles distant, but seeming much nearer in the clear, pure atmosphere on the background of snow, a small band of the herd is visible from the window at which I am writing. T. P. M.

## *A BURGLAR AND PIRATE.*

CONVICTED AND SENT TO STATE PRISON FOR FIVE YEARS.

On the morning of Oct. 17 last, Franklin Wood, a boat-builder on City Island, in the Sound, found that some of his tools had been stolen during the night, and subsequently discovered that the sail left belonging to his father-in-law, William Darling, which was situated over his boat-house, had been pried open, and that $700 worth of sails had been carried off. Wood, accompanied by his father-in-law and Constable Anderson, boarded a yawl and rowed down the East River toward the City, believing that the stolen sails had gone in that direction. A colored man pointed out a suspicious sloop making for Hell Gate, and the City Islanders gave chase, but the wind suddenly died out, and the yawl was beaslmed. The pursuers availed themselves of the services of a passing tug-boat and gained rapidly on the sloop, but, lest they marred the object of their pursuit, thought it prudent to invoke the aid of the Police of this City. A landing was made at the foot of East Sixty-first-street, and Officers Ramsey and Breen, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were called upon to capture the thieves on the sloop. The officers hired a yawl, and, in company with the owners, pulled toward the suspicious craft. Before they had gone far, however, Officer Breen compelled the boatman to put back and land on shore, and Officer Ramsey proceeded on his mission, accompanied only by the boatman. As he neared the sloop he noticed that two men had entered her small-boat—the craft having become beaslmed—and were towing her down stream. On seeing Officer Ramsey approach, the man at the helm appeared at the side brandishing a formidable-looking Navy revolver, and shouted, "What do you want?" The officer replied that he wished to see what was on board, and, drawing his revolver, prepared to board the sloop, but the boatman positively refused to row close alongside, and, at the same time, the man on the sloop then sprang into the small-boat with his two confederates, and all three leveled their revolvers at Officer Ramsey. While one of them kept him covered, the others seized the oars and rowed lustily toward the Long Island shore. After the pirates had put a safe distance between their boat and the officer, the latter's cowardly boatman rowed him to the sloop, on board of which he found the sails stolen from Mr. Darling, and a collection of burglars' tools.

The ownership of the sloop was traced to an ex-convict, named Thomas McEvoy, living at Scammel and Jackson streets, and several residents of City Island identified him as one of the men they had seen in that locality on the night of the burglary. He was arrested and indicted for burglary, and Assistant District Attorney Russell placed him on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Officer Ramsey positively identified McEvoy as one of the men who had leveled a pistol at him from the sloop. The defense was an alibi, and Mr. William F. Kinsing, counsel for the prisoner, called Police Officer John Nugent, who was awaiting arraignment on the Manhattan Bank burglary, to contradict the testimony of Officer Ramsey as to his [Ramsey's] identification of McEvoy in the Tombs. The jury promptly convicted McEvoy of burglary, and Judge Cowing sentenced him to the full penalty—five years in State Prison.

## *THE MANHATTAN BANK BURGLARY.*

Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, who has had charge of the prosecution of the Manhattan Bank burglars, went before the Grand Jury on Thursday, and had a new indictment found against Police Officer John Nugent and the other men charged with being implicated in that crime. The new bill charges the offense of burglary in the second degree, as did the old one, but contains the additional allegation that the burglars entered the premises armed, for the purpose of feloniously assaulting Janitor Werckle. The new bill was found at the instance of Mr. Russell, as an additional precaution against the escape of the prisoners on any technicality. Yesterday, Policeman Nugent was arraigned before Judge Cowing, and, through his counsel, pleaded not guilty. His trial will be moved by Mr. Russell on Monday next.

## *THROWN FROM THE ELEVATED ROAD.*

Yesterday morning an engine which had a smoke-stack about a foot higher than the others on the East Side elevated railroad left the repair shops at Ninety-ninth-street with a train. At the Thirty-fourth-Street Station of the elevated railroad William Lenahan had rigged a scaffold over the track, and was painting the bridge. When she emerged with the tall smoke-stack arrived it struck the scaffold and threw Lenahan into Third-avenue, a distance of 40 feet. He received fractures of the legs and several serious injuries, which, it is feared, will result fatally. The platform of the scaffold was constructed to clear the smoke-stacks of the ordinary engines.

## *DR. FAYEN SENTENCED.*

Dr. William Fayen, of No. 77 East Seventh-street, who was convicted of attempted malpractice on the person of Minnie Pape, of Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, was brought up for sentence in the General Sessions Court yesterday. Mme. Christina Eckhardt, alias Emmanie Reimins, who was jointly indicted with Fayen, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years. Judge Cowing said he saw no reason to make any discrimination between the prisoners, and sentenced Fayen to three years in State Prison. The former heard his sentence with the utmost indifference.

# THE BATTLE OF TARAPACA

*NINE HOURS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING.*

THE PERUVIANS TRIUMPHANT BUT OBLIGED TO FALL BACK TO ARICA—SIX HUNDRED KILLED AND WOUNDED—THE BOLIVIANS LEAVE ALL THE FIGHTING TO THEIR ALLIES.

*Correspondence of the Panama Star and Herald.*

LIMA, Dec. 9, 1879.—The scanty information obtained in time for last steamer regarding the victory of the Peruvian forces under Buendia and Suares over the Chilian division commanded by Col. Arteaga is amply confirmed and amplified by telegrams and letters from Arica and Tarapacá. The battle took place at the Tuna of Tarapacá, on the 27th of last month, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., and lasting nine hours, when the Chilians were put to flight and few would have escaped had not the Peruvians been entirely destitute of cavalry, all their mounted men having pressed on toward Arica, where fodder could be found for their horses. It appears that after the *disastrous fight at San Francisco on the 19th November,* where the Peruvian troops were literally sent in, not led, to slaughter by their Generals, and from whence the Bolivian forces, after having taken no part of importance in the battle, broke up in disorder and dispersed toward their own country, Suares succeeded in giving some degree of organization to his defeated but not inexperienced troops. Without movement, save enough without immediate pursuit from the enemy, was made on the town of Tarapacá, 40 miles inland, and here Buendia found himself with about 4,500 men, all infantry. All of his guns, 12, the Chilian General-in-Chief states, were abandoned, and fell into the hands of the Chilians at San Francisco. The Chilians imagining that from the shameful desertion of the Bolivian contingent, in forsaking their allies, the army under Buendia could not again be brought together, determined after a few days' rest, to send a respectable force under Col. Arteaga, composed of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, to complete the destruction of this, the only column remaining in Tarapacá, to dispute the possession of that wonderfully rich territory. Buendia was fully advised of the movements of the enemy, and, the 4,500 men under his orders were the troops composing the garrison of Iquique, obliged to withdraw when the Prefect cowardly abandoned that place. The rest of his soldiers were the 2 de Mayo and Zepita Regiments—two battalions of National Guards, one No. 3, of Lima, had been badly handled by the Chilians at San Francisco, but had fought well. Another battalion from Arequipa, and odds and ends of the once considerable army, shaken by the great misfortune of the 19th. No cavalry, and no artillery. His numbers, if not increased, certainly defective, ammunition was running short, and such a visitation as a plentiful meal was simply a recollection. Nevertheless, the soldiers being rid of their treacherous allies, and smarting under the shame of the defeat of San Francisco, were more and even anxious to have another opportunity at the invading forces. They did not have to wait long. Early on the morning of the 27th, the Peruvian outposts signalled the approach of the Chilians, and Buendia's army, commanded really by Col. Bolisario Suares, the chief of staff, was placed in line of battle. Tarapacá is situated in a hollow, surrounded by somewhat steep hills covered by brushwood, and approached from the plateau leading to the summit of these elevations. Of course, the object of the Chilian commander was to dislodge the enemy from this hollow, and accordingly, the order was given to attack the Peruvians. Not on this occasion, serious objection was made by Suares to the proper carrying out of this plan. The regiments 2 de Mayo and Zepita were ordered to charge the height and take the guns by storming their ridge on the side facing the distance of the enemy. Eye-witnesses declare that this movement was superbly made. In face of the full force of the four Chilian field pieces, Krupp 12-pounders, and the murderous rifle volleys poured upon them, the Peruvian soldiers charged up the hill at a gallop, fired one or two close discharges from their muskets, and then attacked the defenders of the cannon with their bayonets. The Chilians met them gallantly, but San Francisco had to be avenged. A few moments were sufficient. The enemy retreated in disorder, leaving their guns and ammunition in the hands of the Peruvian regiments, which, however, had suffered more than severely during the desperate struggle. Col. Manuel Suares, commanding the 2 de Mayo, was killed while mounting his second horse; Lieut.-Col. Zubiaga, of the Zepita, was shot through the lungs when the ridge of the hill was gained, and died instantly. Over 140 men from the united strength of the two battalions were placed *hors de combat.* The field pieces were turned upon the enemy with good effect, and, when the Chilians had fired their ammunition scattered about, the Peruvians replenished their cartridge boxes, and with the better arms of the enemy were enabled to continue for a short time an effective pursuit. At the other points of the battle the same tactics were employed by Col. Suares. The hills were stormed with the bayonet, and the enemy's guns, six howitzers, fell into the possession of his troops. The carnage was dreadful. Of the 4,000 Peruvians in action 600 are reported dead and wounded, and from probably more or less than one-third of the Chilians, two-thirds were killed, wounded, and captured. The Arequipa volunteers captured a standard, or battle-flag, from one of the famous Buin regiments, the crack line infantry corps in the Chilian Army. At one moment the result of the battle was doubtful, when the enemy rallied and reorganized just at the time when the Peruvian ammunition was all but expended. But some of Buendia's soldiers, who had been sent on the day previously to a little town called Pachica, three leagues distance, now appeared on the scene and secured the victory. The exact number of the enemy was impossible, as the infantry were wearied after their hard day's work, and as before stated, there was no cavalry with the triumphant division. In Col. Suares's official communication to Admiral Montero, he asserts that "from the number of the killed, wounded, and ammunition, the line of march has already been taken up for Arica," and he begs "that reinforcements may be sent to him, together with material of war, so that the fresh Chilian Army moving in his flank from Pisagua may be properly met." He says "The glory of the victory belongs to all the Peruvians, when it is remembered that some few battalions of infantry have, unaided, completely routed a picked force of all arms, capturing at the point of the bayonet four Krupp field-pieces and four howitzers, beaten back their cavalry, and even carried on the fight with the enemy's rifles and ammunition, seized from them after the first volley of ammunition was burned." The remainder of the dispatch covers the history of the engagement, already given in this letter to the readers of the *Star and Herald.*

The news of this great good fortune for Peru, for the glory alone belongs to the Peruvians, created an excellent impression in Lima, where, from the complicated condition of affairs, the public mind was commencing again to become agitated and discontented. Since the return of Gen. Prado from the seat of war, nothing has been done. He found it impossible to form a new Ministry, and is obliged to continue with the advisers selected by Gen. Piérola, who is most heartily distrusted by the people. The victory at Tarapacá calmed the popular impatience in a measure. Still, fears are entertained that the great superiority of the Chilians in transportation may enable them to overtake Suares on his march toward Arica, but at the same time full confidence is felt in the activity of Montero, who perfectly understands the situation, and is in a position to meet its necessities. Arica is still blockaded by two Chilian wooden corvettes, who take good care to keep 10 or 15 miles out. Iquique is occupied by about a thousand of the enemy's infantry. A sort of Common Council has been formed by the Chilian commander of the foreign residents who remained in the place. Of course, with Iquique and Pisagua in the possession of the enemy, it is difficult for us to learn anything reliable regarding their movements.

Respecting the Bolivians, all doubts now has disappeared. From the first they were in treacherous and of a week ago passed without serious trouble and insubordination in their camps. Now, after the first battle, and all their vaunts and wonderful stories of prowess, they throw down their arms and fly in disorder, unheeding the orders, imprecations, and prayers of their commanders, and disgracing the very name of soldier. To crown their iniquity, we have reliable news from La Paz to the effect that a revolution has been initiated there against Gen. Daza by the Municipal Council, and by Dr. Serapio Reyes Ortiz, whom Daza sent to the capital only a fortnight or three weeks since to represent his political interests. Daza, with his 4,000 troops, is still in Tacna. These veteran troops, much like the French King, marched up the hill but to march down again. Peru has a good opportunity now to even make terms with the invader and avenge herself on her disloyal ally. It seems almost incredible to be forced into a fight for a friend, to be obliged to shed blood, spend money, bear humiliation, and suffer irreparable loss, while the friend is enjoying himself in comfortable quarters; refuses to risk his life in the cause; deserts his ally when the least reverse occurs, and finally trumps up some story of internal political disorders to leave the brave people who have helped him in his hard fate. Years ago Lord Palmerston said that Bolivia was nothing more than a barbarous power; now the word "power" should be rendered negative, the adjective will always remain. Although the circumstances of this particular case are perfectly well known in Lima, no offensive demonstrations are made, and every one seems to think that it is no more than was to be anticipated.

Dec. 10.—Further intelligence has reached us to the effect that a strong Chilian army (6,000 men) occupied the Town of Tarapacá three or four days after Suares had commenced his journey toward Arica. This is probably the same detachment to which he refers in his report as supposed to be operating on his flank. We have heard nothing more of the movements of the Peruvians under Suares. They should reach Arica now from day to day.

## *DEATH OF A VETERAN.*

Major Charles K. Crowley, a veteran of the war of 1812, and one of the oldest American soldiers, died yesterday morning, at the residence of his grandson, Mr. Hugh Byrne, at No. 111 Chrystie-street, from which he will be buried to-day. Gen. Abraham Duffy, the commander of the Veterans' Association, said yesterday: "Major Crowley was 92 years old. He was descended from an Irish family, although his grandfather was a native American and fought against the English in 1776. The Major was a baker by trade, and for many years kept a wholesale and retail bakery in this City. One of the 19 veterans who were uniformed in 1850, he and I were fellow-officers. He was of a genial, kindly disposition, and was among the merriest in singing a song or in dancing a jig. We are all living on borrowed time. I have passed mine a little three score and ten years, and know not how soon I may be called on to pay my debt to mother Nature. But if I live I will be at the funeral of my brother-in-arms to-morrow.

## *LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.*

BUSINESS FIRMS' FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS—ONE RESULT OF THE GROCERS' BANK FAILURE.

The financial embarrassment of Van Alstyne & Smith, manufacturers of house-trimmings, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-first-street, has culminated in the seizure of their property by the Sheriff on a judgment for $13,885 obtained by W. C. Herrick, the mortgagee of their factory, who has been assisting them with loans, and who is a relative of the junior partner. The firm is identical with B. N. Smith & Co., manufacturers of piano-legs, in the same place, Mr. Smith being a partner in both concerns. The Sheriff has ordered the sale of his interest in the latter firm, together with the property of Van Alstyne & Smith, on Jan. 14. Van Alstyne & Smith were the successors of the Lee Box and Lumber Company, which failed four years ago, and of which Mr. Van Alstyne was President. The new firm commenced business Jan. 22, 1877, with $20,000 capital, and obtained some very large contracts to furnish the wood-trimmings for entire blocks of houses, in one of which they became involved. They also had the contract for the wood-work in the elevated railroads. Their total liabilities are about $75,000, of which upward of $30,000 is due to Albany, where they purchased most of their lumber. The assets consist of the factory and machinery, which cost $25,000; mortgaged for $21,000; a 53-year lease of the ground, stock on hand, and open accounts. It is said that they have assigned their business assets as security to Mr. Herrick, who holds the judgment for $13,885 and the mortgage on the property of $21,000, and that negotiations are in progress with the Albany creditors to reorganize the business, leaving Mr. Van Alstyne out of the firm.

The cable report of the failure of Cox & Sons, church decorators, of London, who have a branch at the Bible House, in this City, caused much surprise in the lumber trade, yesterday, on account of their high standing. They started their branch here on May 1, 1877, Mr. John H. Buck being the resident manager. Their business here was to take orders for importation; they carried no stock, and purchased very little in this market. At the New-York office no dispatch concerning the failure had been received yesterday.

The first failure on account of the suspension of the Grocers' Bank was reported yesterday—William Johnson, produce commission merchant at No. 236 Washington-street, who made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Orville G. Johnson. He was a depositor in the bank for some time past, and his deposits being locked up there prevented him from meeting maturing obligations. He has been in business many years. His liabilities are not large, and are mainly due to people in the country who consigned him goods.

## *SNATCHING A POCKET-BOOK.*

MR. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ'S PROTEGE IN TROUBLE.

At noon yesterday while Mrs. Elizabeth Courses, of No. 71 Macdougal-street, was going through Bleecker-street, swaying in her hand a pocket-book containing $103, William Walsh, a ragged youth, suddenly stopped in front her, snatched the pocket-book from her hand, and made off with it. Mrs. Courses cried "stop thief." An officer pursued the thief, and arrested him at Bleecker-street and Cottage-place. When the officer caught him by the shoulder, the young thief dropped the pocket-book, and it was found on the sidewalk near his feet. He was taken before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Mrs. Courses made a complaint against him. Walsh pleaded guilty, and said this was the first time he had ever been arrested. He said his father was dead, but his mother lived in Brooklyn. They came from Canada to this City six years ago, and his mother opened a fancy goods store in Greenwich-avenue. She did not succeed, and was compelled to give up the store, and made a living as a monthly nurse. While acting in that capacity, she made the acquaintance of the family of Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, who obtained for her the appointment of nurse in the New-York Hospital, and she afterward rose to the position of Assistant Matron. In the meantime he was employed as a page-boy in the house of Mrs. Armstrong, at No. 110 East Twenty-second-street. His mother brought him to the notice of Mr. Schultz, who obtained for him employment in the Chambers-Street Hospital. He remained there for two years, and Mr. Schultz was so pleased with his conduct that he had him appointed a messenger in the Custom-house. He was employed there for a year, and was then discharged, but through no misconduct on his part. Since his discharge from the Custom-house, he said, he had had no regular employment. Yesterday he had not had anything to eat, and was desperate. He stole the pocket-book from the lady's hand. Clerk Morgan thought that he recognized the youth as having been arraigned in the Tombs Police Court for stealing ferry-boats, but the prisoner denied the accusation, and declared that he had not been previously arrested. Justice Otterbourg committed the youth for examination, and will have an investigation made to ascertain whether he is telling the truth. Mrs. Courses said that if this proved to be his first offense she would not prosecute him.

## *LONG STEAM-SHIP PASSAGES.*

The steam-ship State of Nevada, of the State Line, which was several days overdue, arrived yesterday morning, after a stormy voyage of 20 days from Glasgow, and 19 days from Larne. A succession of terrific head gales, with violent squalls from north-west and south-west, prevented the steamer from making her usual speed. At times it was impossible to make any headway against the gale. Her decks were completely submerged at times and she rolled so violently that it often appeared as if she was about to be thrown on her beam-ends. The squalls were accompanied by snow and hail. Her officers pronounce her passage one of the stormiest they ever experienced. After passing the Banks of Newfoundland, the weather moderated. The National Steam-ship Company's steamer Liverpool late on Thursday evening. She met with the same sort of weather which fell to the lot of the State of Nevada. A number of steam-ships are still overdue. The City of New-York, of the Inman Line, has been out longer than any of the other vessels, but her agents are not at all anxious about her.

## *THE COTTON MARKETS.*

SAVANNAH, Jan. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 3,063 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,267 bales; stock, 71,338 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; last evening, 800 bales; stock, 71,193 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 15,016 bales; gross, 18,034 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 12,179 bales; to France, 1,099 bales; to the Continent, 5,605 bales; consumption, 6,088 bales; sales, 11,400 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 11,825 bales; gross, 12,638 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 331 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 534,287 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 51,031 bales; gross, 55,093 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 25,339 bales; to the Continent, 10,412 bales; to the Channel, 2,284 bales; consumption, 36,169 bales; sales 64,000 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 9.—Cotton firm; Middling 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 2,668 bales; gross, 3,668 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,379 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 71,319 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 13,342 bales; gross, 15,468 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,643 bales; coastwise, 8,223 bales; sales, 12,400 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11½c.@12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 977 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 64,192 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,734 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,629 bales; to the Continent, 1,688 bales; coastwise, 4,292 bales; sales, 9,500 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; receipts, 809 bales; sales, 491 bales; stock, 15,885. 17,601 bales; 1879, 22,869 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 3,099 bales; shipments, 4,146 bales; sales, 2,826 bales.

## *THE FOREIGN MARKETS.*

LONDON, Jan. 9—12:30 P. M.—United States 4's ⅛ cent. bonds, 110⅞c. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 37; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 32; Erie, 44⅛c. do. second Consols, 99⅞c. The rate of discount for three months bills in the open market is 1⅜@1⅝ ⅌ cent., which is 1⅛@1⅜ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

1:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 36⅞; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 32⅛.

2:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 36⅞; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 32⅛.

4 P. M.—United States 4 ⅌ cent. bonds, 106⅛; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 37; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 32⅛; Erie, 44⅛; do. second Consols, 91; Reading, 38⅛; Consols, 97 15-16 for both money and the account. Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cent. Rentes 81f. 70c. for the account.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Exchange on London, 25f. 29c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—12:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 29s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for American. Bacon, 38s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 37s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 97,000 centals, including 56,000 centals American.

1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—There is a small business at lower prices: Wheat, 10s. 3d.@11s. 6d. ⅌ cental for average California. Wheat, 10s. 3d.@11s. for Red Western. Corn, 5s. 7d.@5s. 8d. ⅌ cental for new mixed Western. 2:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics of Manchester is firm.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures dull; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 1-16d.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 4 P. M.—Linseed-cake, £9 10s. @£9 15s. ⅌ ton. Linseed-oil, £28s. 3d. ⅌ ton. Refined Petroleum, 8d. @8½d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 34s. @34s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 8.—Petroleum, 19½f. for fine Pale American. Wilson's Lard closed at 104f. ⅌ 100 kilos.

LONDON, Jan. 9—3:30 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Jan. 9.—Wilson's Lard closed at 52f. ⅌ 50 kilos.

ANTWERP, Jan. 9.—Wilson's Lard closed at 48½ marks ⅌ 100 kilos.

HAVRE, Jan. 8.—Wilson's Lard closed at 49 marks ⅌ 100 kilos.

## *COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.*

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs. | 20 | Spirits Turp. bbls. | 113 |
| B. E. Pork, pkgs. | 134 | Tobacco, hhds. | 1,298 |
| B. W. Flour, pkgs. | 200 | Oil, bbls. | 15 |
| Beans, bbls. | 819 | Oil, Lard, pkgs. | 8,000 |
| Beef, pkgs. | 1,000 | Oil, Whale, pkgs. | 10 |
| Cotton, bales. | 7,937 | Raw-sugs, hhds. | 753 |
| Corn, bbls. | 1,000 | Raw-sugs, tcs. | 2,000 |
| Corn, bushels. | 1,225 | Pork, pkgs. | 952 |
| Flour, bbls. | 17,700 | Beef, pkgs. | 97 |
| Corn-meal, bbls. | 245 | Cut-meats, pkgs. | 4,313 |
| Grain, bushels. | 48,000 | Lard, tcs. | 1,479 |
| Wheat, bushels. | 31,950 | Lard, kegs. | 78 |
| Corn, bushels. | 61,650 | Butter, pkgs. | 2,204 |
| Oats, bushels. | 46,050 | Cheese, pkgs. | 1,242 |
| Rye, bushels. | 1,000 | Dressed Hogs, No. | 3,400 |
| Malt, bushels. | 7,000 | Rice, pkgs. | 90 |
| Barley, bushels. | 13,150 | Red-oil, bbls. | 50 |
| Flax-seed, bags. | 303 | Sperm, bbls. | 84 |
| Grass, pkgs. | 170 | Whale, bbls. | 74 |
| Grass, bags. | 750 | Skins, bales. | 50 |
| Hides, No. | 3,832 | Starch, pkgs. | 891 |
| Hides, bales. | 281 | Tallow, pkgs. | 892 |
| Hops, bales. | 400 | Tobacco, hhds. | 34 |
| Iron, bales. | 91 | Tobacco, pkgs. | 250 |
| Leather, sides. | 13,251 | Whisky, bbls. | 1,021 |
| Molasses, bbls. | 1,344 | Wool, bales. | 20 |

ASHES—Very quiet as previous prices.

COFFEE—No firm, with sales of 2,000 bags per Adriana at Baltimore, at 19½c. ....Other Kinds dull, quoted as before. 1,971 bags Marcaibo sold on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in request and quoted steady.

COORAGE—Firm, and in rather more demand.

COTTON—Option dealings have been less active, and without important change as to values. Early deliveries quiet as yesterday's quotations. Later deliveries reported for prompt delivery of 1,623 bales, including 610 bales to exporters, 830 bales to spinners, and 183 bales to speculators. Low Middling quoted at 12 7-16c. for March, 12½c. for April, Low Middling 12⅝c. Middling

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1880.

*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Scrap of Paper. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—French Flats. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—An Arabian Night. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—Fairfax. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—Evangeline. Matinée.
BROADWAY—First Life Guards at Brighton. Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL—Concert.
TAMMANY HALL—Belgian Concert.

*THE NEW-YORK TIMES.*

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

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|---|---|
| The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 00 |
| The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 00 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 00 |
| The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum | 2 50 |
| The Weekly Times, per annum | 1 00 |

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Herald*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry J. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

*The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, followed by colder westerly winds, rising barometer, and clearing weather.*

Gen. CHAMBERLAIN is announced as filling the post of acting Governor and Commander-in-chief in Maine, though the former title has also been given to Mr. LAMSON, President of the Senate. The General, however, appears to possess the substance of power and to be inclined to use it if necessary. The Fusionists in the House spent an anxious day yesterday, waiting for a quorum, which did not appear, and which, so far as the proceedings show, has never been present. For the time being, their operations are at a standstill, and there is little chance of their being resumed. Their only way out is by the path which the Supreme Court indicated, namely, the admission of the members wrongfully deprived of their seats by the action of the Governor and Council. The purpose attributed to the Republicans of taking forcible possession of the State-house, is probably the offspring of the just fears of the Fusionists. There is no proof that the Republicans have any such intention, unless they should find themselves with an undoubted majority, in which case their right to the Legislative hall would be undeniable.

At the mass-meeting of the Greenbackers in Washington last night, a Mr. SPRINGER, who was announced as a gentleman just come from Maine, gave a very highly-seasoned account of recent transactions there, in which he seems to have borne quite a conspicuous part. SPRINGER and his Fusionist friends were so environed by spies and "Republican ruffians" that they took refuge in an attic in the State-house as the only place where they could be safe. In that dusty citadel they counted out $1,005 in bills which HARRIMAN brought to them, being $5 over the amount which he had stipulated for as the price of his promised treachery. He and the other "decoy," SWAN, were locked up in the State-house, and surrounded by a guard, to save them from being murdered by the deceived Republicans. This and much more of SPRINGER's veracious history has been left untold by the Associated Press reporters, probably because they too were of the "Republican ruffians" of whom the State-house was full. Mr. SPRINGER left when he saw, or thought he saw, the House organized, telling the friends who tried to detain him: "You need some assistance at Washington." And it appears that his mission has not been in vain. DENIS KEARNEY expressed his readiness to lead "a gang of men" to Maine to oppose any troops which might be sent there, and that is, of course, a threat before which even BLAINE's ruffians will quail.

The Convention of the National Greenback-Labor Party is to be held at Chicago on June 9. The call for the convention leaves the objects of the party quite as nebulous as the extraordinary series of harangues at their sessions in Washington. They are clear about this much, however, that the Government of the country has passed under the control of the "bankers, stock-jobbers, land-jobbers, and professional politicians," and that "all property interest in the stability of our institutions on the part of a large majority of voters is destroyed." To avert the imminent peril of the Republic and enforce the right of each laborer to the results of his toil in the great mission of the National Greenback-Labor Party. It would obviously save some trouble and misconception if they would adopt the shorter title of Socialists, and frankly borrow their programme from the more violent section of that party which so greatly disturbs Prince BISMARCK. Fortunately, the time is far off, if ever it comes, when the Red Republic will be regarded as a political spectre by the people of the United States. KEARNEY, MURCH, DE LA MATYR & Co. may continue to furnish amusement to a tolerant and good-natured public; they will not loom large in the field of national politics: in spite of KEARNEY's threat of a Californian secession.

The demoralizing influence of place-holding has received frequent illustration among those intrusted with the Government of the District of Columbia. How little respect the present Board of District Commissioners pay to the demands of law or public opinion may be inferred from their contumacious resistance to the act of Congress requiring them to remove one of the Fire Commissioners appointed by themselves, to make way for a representative of the Federal Government appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. For six months the Board of Fire Commissioners have refused to recognize the appointee of the Government, on the ground that there is no vacancy, and their masters, the District Commissioners, have been afraid to select one of their number for removal in order to create a vacancy. With characteristic weakness, the President has quietly tolerated this defiance of Executive authority. The honest emoluments of the position are trifling, but the principle at stake is a vital one, and all the circumstances of the case tend to show, what is being so abundantly demonstrated elsewhere, how debasing are the effects of our system of political patronage and how desperate are the methods to which men will resort to retain possession of ever so small a fraction of its spoils.

It is over two years ago since the National Trust Company failed, under circumstances not at all creditable to its management. Its President, DARIUS R. MANGAM, had, according to the report of the Bank Examiner, practiced the grossest duplicity in his relations to the department, the stockholders, and the public, and had systematically used the company's funds to purchase its own capital stock. As soon as the extent of his dishonest practices was ascertained, MANGAM was arrested and indicted, but he has, for some unexplained reason, not been brought to trial. A good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed at the dilatory action of the Receiver, and at the prospect of still more of the company's assets being consumed in the payment of fees to the Receiver and his counsel. Two years is certainly a long time to consume in winding up a business like that of the National Trust Company, even though the stockholders have the dubious consolation of knowing that the Receivers of certain other bankrupt corporations have been more tenacious of their positions than Mr. BEST. But the failure to prosecute a man like MANGAM is nothing less than a public scandal, and is simply putting a premium on fraud and dishonesty in places where their summary punishment is one of the most pressing of business necessities.

## *STATE ASSUMPTION OF LOCAL DEBT.*

The return of prosperous days has not, apparently, reconciled to the honest payment of their debts counties and municipalities that have brought embarrassments on themselves. In this State, the inclination to transfer to the Albany Treasury the responsibility for local debts, remains unchecked; and it will remain unchecked as long as it receives the indirect encouragement afforded in Gov. CORNELL's Message. That there are many cases of hardship, no one denies. Some towns find themselves heavily burdened on account of promises that were not fulfilled; others grieve that the benefits to be realized are not worth the price to be paid for them; all complain that the taxation incident to the policy which led to the indebtedness operates injuriously to local interests. Each of these classes builds its case on a substratum of fact. There is no doubt as to the injury done to property, or as to the depressing effect on population and enterprise. But both of these considerations are beside the question, which really is, not whether the indebted towns suffer, but whether the whole State shall assume debts contracted by ambitious towns in pursuance of a policy which the great body of their citizens deliberately approved. There is no difference of opinion as to the nature or extent of the evil. The difference begins when the towns propose to transfer to other shoulders the liabilities they incurred, and when the proposition is sustained in expectation of some imaginary partisan advantages.

This is not a case in which the principle of vicarious sacrifice can be deemed admissible. There is no more reason for transferring to the State the debts of defaulting and embarrassed towns, simply because their tax-payers keep up a loud wail, than there would be for asking the State to take the load off the sorely-tried tax-payers of this City, or off the tax-payers of other cities which suffer from heavy burdens, but have borne them without a thought of bankruptcy or repudiation. It is difficult to understand why the logic used to justify the State assumption of local debt in certain instances that are exceptional only in folly, should not with equal force be employed to justify the assumption of all local indebtedness. Nor, pushing the matter one degree further, is it easy to see why, if these things be conceded, the nation should not be called upon to equalize burdens by quietly taking up the aggregate indebtedness assumed by the States. Thus pushed to extremes, the absurdity of the scheme insures its instant rejection. It is too preposterous to be thought of. But the principle involved is the same throughout, and the only effectual mode of extirpating the tendency it implies is that which summarily rejects all schemes like the one to which the Executive gives a vague but mischievous sanction. Let the rule be enforced, that the State shall not interfere between towns and their creditors, nor relieve municipalities from the consequences of their own acts, and the whole matter will be placed on a proper basis. Defaulting towns will then be compelled to choose between bankruptcy to which dishonest impatience under taxation leads, and the steady self-denying effort which wins from creditors all the forbearance which events render necessary.

Gov. CORNELL talks of the process proposed as "refunding," and hints that the State should help to make it feasible. But refunding is the genuine outgrowth of credit well cared for in all the circumstances to to which municipalities as well as individuals are exposed. An embarrassed trader, with name untarnished, rarely experiences difficulty in dealing with his creditors. He obtains the extension he requires. An embarrassed town, whose tax-payers had never evinced a disposition to evade its obligations, would not fare differently. In any ordinary case its creditors would acquiesce in postponement. Refunding, however, is incompatible with a confession of embarrassment. It is not possible under default, or when threats of repudiation are in the air. The town that would benefit by it must furnish to its creditors no cause of complaint. If prior to the maturity of outstanding obligations the town pays interest regularly, and in all things cultivates good faith, it will in these times refund its debt with little trouble. The towns which ask the State of New-York to discharge their indebtedness—for the issue of bonds in their behalf would in effect be an assumption of the debt—have disregarded these considerations. More or less, they are in default. Not a few of them have suggested an avoidance of obligations by technical but dishonest devices. All of them plead that they cannot pay without overburdening the tax-payers. The natural inquiry is, shall the creditors be robbed in order that the tax-payers may be relieved? And the impossibility of supplying a satisfactory answer is fatal to refunding. Confidence, which refunding presupposes, is already gone. The towns must show a disposition to pay one debt before they can hope to incur another. If the State complies with their demands, it will issue its own bonds for their debts and will take their worthless bonds in return, under the pretense of obtaining security. But this will not be refunding. It will be State assumption of local debts, and fine words will neither conceal the ugly truth nor palliate the injustice perpetrated.

## *A LUNATIC CONVENTION.*

To say that the meeting of the Greenbackers in Washington is like a bear-garden would faintly describe the confusion which reigns in that remarkable gathering. A convention presided over by Representative MURCH, of Maine, and DENIS KEARNEY, of California, must needs be characterized by fire and fury. Reading the reports of proceedings, one is struck with the chaotic condition of mind in which the delegates find themselves. Nominally, this convention is for the purpose of formulating opinions and taking counsel, preparatory to the National Greenback Convention, which is to be held in Chicago, next June. Every variety of ism was brought out and brandished aloft before the first day's session was fairly begun. The proposition that more greenbacks should be issued by the Government has cut a very small figure in the business of the convention up to this date. Among the more prominent matters brought forward are the following: The Eight-hour law, the formation of a national bureau of labor statistics, fusion with Democratic or Republican organizations, the admission of Utah as a State, the repeal of the postal regulations concerning lottery circulars and immoral publications, sympathy with PARNELL, female suffrage, the size and shape of the greenback, the weight of silver and gold ingots, a graded income tax, Socialism, the *Congressional Record* for every voter in the land, a new Declaration of Independence, civil service reform, and a few other things upon which all advanced thinkers have opinions.

At the very outset, Chairman MURCH raised a storm by inviting the Rev. GILBERT DE LA MATYR, the Indiana Greenback Representative, to open the convention with prayer. Irreverent remarks, to the effect that the delegates could do their own praying, and that "every man to his trade" was a good motto for the convention, greeted this suggestion. Amid a storm of hisses the reverend Greenbacker rose, and the Chairman, after making a humble apology for asking Mr. DE LA MATYR to offer prayer, put the question to the convention, and, amid much confusion, it was voted that the prayer should be admitted. Another storm arose when a letter was read from the venerable PETER COOPER. This gentleman suggested the name of ALLEN G. THURMAN as the Greenback candidate for President. This raised a storm of hisses, the voice of the reader of the incendiary document being drowned in the tumult. A later recommendation that Congressman WEAVER, of Iowa, or B. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, would be a great name for the National Greenback Presidential ticket, won unbounded applause. The delegates were not quite sure where THURMAN can be found on leading financial questions. They know where to look for WEAVER and BUTLER. As for the Republicans, it was declared by various speakers that they were wedded to imperialism and the money power, while the Democrats had no principles worth mentioning; but it was noticeable that the fiercest denouncers were disposed to "go lightly" over the Democracy. It was evident that the Greenbackers find the Democratic field a congenial one. To be sure, DENIS KEARNEY, in a torrent of his customary blackguardism, declared that the Republican Party "is run by iron-hoofed scoundrels, shod in" the hot place, and the Democratic Party by "their tools"—that is to say, the tools of the iron-hoofed scoundrels, and that both parties were made up of thieves and vagabonds. But the mental confusion of the convention was best illustrated when Chairman MURCH attempted to find out whether the delegates were unanimously in favor of Mr. WEAVER's bill to issue $500,000,000 in greenbacks, for the nominal purpose of indemnifying the soldiers and sailors for the depreciation of the currency in which they were paid. The Chairman declared that the vote in favor of indorsing this insane proposition was unanimous. Whereupon the convention, with indescribable confusion, rose up and denied the statement, and the alleged unanimous vote was finally defeated. It seems tolerably clear that the majority of the delegates, though in favor of an unlimited issue of greenbacks, are not in favor of paying them out for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors of the late war. Probably, Mr. WEAVER does not favor this part of his scheme, but, like one of the New-England delegates, he considers his bill valuable as a means "to get greenback principles before the country."

The Greenback Convention appears to be largely composed of lunatics. KEARNEY told the delegates that they were "the mudsills and mutton-heads of society," and this complimentary allusion was not resented by anybody. But when the regular convention had been adjourned from the thralldom of MURCH and DE LA MATYR, and an impromptu meeting organized, with KEARNEY in the chair, the long-suppressed bedlam broke loose. Every maniac made a speech, and all spoke at once, the music for the occasion being furnished by a venerable Mr. BEESWAX, who recited a poem on the thrilling subject of national banks. The Greenback Party is now a species of Cave of Adullam, into which are gathered all who are in debt or distress, or who have a grievance. These all turn to the Government as the power which must right their wrongs, furnish them with money, and make all things even. It being assumed that the sovereign remedy for all material ills is more money, and that the Government is bound to print the money, all the rest is easy. If Congress can legislate more money into existence, it can also legislate female suffrage, relief for Ireland, high wages, cheap beer, the destruction of large fortunes, the abolition of the Christian religion, lands for the landless, work for the workless, and everything for everybody. The argument in favor of more printed money meets every grievance of every discontented man or woman. Is anybody in trouble? Let him fly to Congress and demand legislation in the sacred name of humanity. The bedlamites in session in Washington have a great burden of griefs, real or imaginary, in their packs. The paternal Government which can print money for them ought also to be able to give them everything but commonsense.

## *CONGRESSIONAL ABSENTEEISM.*

It is announced from Washington that Mr. WILLIAM SHARON, a very rich man, who is nominally a United States Senator from Nevada, has arrived at the capital. Before being admitted to the Senate chamber he was obliged to introduce himself to the Door-keepers and prove his identity. He has so persistently and continually absented himself from his seat that the new officers, selected a year ago because of their fidelity to the Confederate cause, did not know him. What Mr. SHARON proposes to do in Washington at this time does not seem to be generally known, but there is a shrewd suspicion that the principal, if not the only, object of his visit is to draw about three thousand dollars from the United States Treasury, a sum which would now be rightfully his if he had performed the duties of the position which he nominally holds. Mr. SHARON has not performed those duties, however; he has not even attempted to perform them; and there is some little difficulty in discovering upon what ground he will be able to ask for the money in question. Indeed, to the understanding of an ordinary man, it will be quite impossible for him to do so. But Mr. SHARON is not an ordinary man, at least not in the matter of money-getting. He has already abundantly demonstrated his ability to take compensation for work which he never performed. Three times, just prior to the reorganization of the Senate, when the power of the Republicans hung upon a thread, Mr. SHARON's vote was loudly called for, but was called for in vain. Three times his appearance was essential, if not to the welfare of the nation, at least to the success of his party; yet, and despite urgent appeals from all parts of the country, on the plea of pressing private business, Mr. SHARON continued to absent himself from Washington. When at last he did make his appearance for a week or two, he found great difficulty in sparing more time from the delights of the poker table than was necessary to draw the arrears of salary which he demanded, and which Mr. GORHAM, the very accommodating Secretary of the Senate, also a citizen of the Pacific coast, without hesitation, and in obvious violation of a very distinct and unmistakable statute, handed over to him. Having pocketed this money, and for a season enjoyed the excitements of high life at the capital, Mr. SHARON again returned Westward, and was not again heard from officially until he turned up in Washington a day or two since, presumably for the purpose of drawing three thousand dollars of the people's money and amusing himself with an odd "draw" of another character.

With Mr. SHARON's fondness for the national game the public has no concern. On the other hand, every citizen of the country is much interested in his attempt to take from the Treasury money for which he has performed absolutely no service, given no return. If he is successful in his efforts to defraud the people—under the circumstances it is not possible to use a milder term—then there is no good reason why Senator EDMUNDS or BLAINE or BAYARD or GORDON or KERNAN, or a half dozen others who are regarded to a certain extent as essential to a proper performance of the legislative business of the Government, should not also habitually absent themselves.

The obligations assumed by Mr. SHARON when he accepted the position of a Senator of the United States, in no way differ from theirs. Having entirely failed to live up to those obligations, having made no attempt to perform the duties of his office, having willfully and persistently neglected the interests of his constituents, it is clearly the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to refuse him pay for the time he has so willfully absented himself. The law on the subject cannot be mistaken. It provides, in substance, that the Secretary of the Senate shall deduct from the monthly payments of each Senator the amount of salary due for the time that he has been absent from the Senate, unless he can assign as the reason for such absence the sickness of himself or of some member of his family. Still another section of the Revised Statutes which covers Mr. SHARON's case provides substantially that when any member or delegate withdraws from his seat and does not return before the adjournment of Congress, he shall, in addition to the sum deducted for each day's absence, forfeit a sum equal to the amount which he would have been allowed for his traveling expenses in returning home, such sum to be invariably deducted from his compensation, unless the withdrawal is with the leave of the Senate or the House of Representatives. Under these plain sections of the law, Mr. SHARON was not entitled to the ten thousand dollars which he drew from the Treasury in March last, is not entitled to the three thousand dollars which he now claims, and should forfeit a sum equal to the amount which he draws for his expenses in traveling from Washington to Nevada. It is stated that Mr. BURDIN, the Secretary of the Senate, will, under these statutes, refuse to pay Mr. SHARON for the time he has absented himself from Washington. By taking such action, the Secretary will not only do his duty, but make a precedent which it will be well for him and his successors to live up to in the future.

## *SHOE-THROWING.*

The custom of throwing a shoe after a departing and just wedded couple is of very ancient origin. We find it prevailing among all nations that are not habitually bare-footed. The ancient Roman father was accustomed to take off his sandal and hurlit at his daughter and her new husband as the chariot bearing them departed from the front door and took the road to Baiæ. In the Middle Ages the paternal boot was too heavy to be thrown without endangering the lives of the bride and bridegroom, and hence the slipper of the bride's mother came into use as a substitute. In modern times still another departure from the original custom of throwing the paternal sandal has been made, and, as a general rule, a spare shoe of the bride herself is thrown after her. There is, however, no strict and invariable rule as to the matter, and any sort and sex of shoe may be thrown without affecting the general luck that is believed to be inherent in the ceremony. Thus, where shoes are scarce and costly, old India-rubber overshoes have been thrown with excellent results, and occasionally an old horseshoe has been pressed into service, doubtless with the hope that the occult virtue notoriously belonging to all horseshoes would unite in a cumulative manner with the luck inseparable from ordinary shoe-throwing.

Antiquarians have labored to ascertain the real origin of this curious custom, but without much success. By some it has been maintained that, as barefootedness is a symbol of poverty, shoes are thrown after brides and grooms as the expression of a wish that they may never be in lack of shoes, or, in other words, in a state of poverty. This is evidently a far-fetched and unsatisfactory explanation, and it hardly deserves refutation. Shoe-throwing is unquestionably symbolic, but how the Roman father, when he threw his number ten sandal after his daughter, could thereby indicate that he hoped her private supply of sandals would never run low, it is difficult to see.

When we remember that in the earliest ages it was always the paternal sandal or boot which was thrown, and that the use of the female shoe or slipper was merely a matter of convenience, we at once gain a clue to the meaning of the custom. Beyond any doubt, in ancient as well as in modern times, the lover who was displeasing to the stern father lived in dread of the avenging sandal. Many a young Roman has shot suddenly into the evening street, urged to that swift retreat by the right sandal of the strong-limbed father, who from his front step surveyed with sardonic smile the result of his exercise of paternal rights. Thus AUGUSTUS CÆSAR probably hinted to the gilded youth of Rome that the fair JULIA was not permitted to sit up and burn gas after 9 o'clock; and, perhaps, with like arguments the solemn POMPEIUS pointed out to CLAUDIUS that he could not visit POMPEIA without first joining the Young Men's Christian Association and abandoning his dissolute courses.

When the Roman father finally consented to accept a suitor for his daughter's hand and permitted them to marry, it was eminently proper that he should, in some public and significant way, announce that he had kicked that particular young man for the last time, and that thenceforth the natural relations between his sandal and his son-in-law were forever at an end. In what way could he do this more conspicuously than by taking off his sandal and throwing it after the son-in-law as he departed in company with his bride to spend the honeymoon at Baiæ? This, then, is the meaning of shoe-throwing in all its varied forms. The father proclaims that for the last time his footsoevering seeks in haste the person of his son-in-law, and that, having cast far from him the sandal or shoe—as the case may be—he will never resume it for offensive purposes.

With the substitution, for reasons already mentioned, of the comparatively light female shoe for the heavy masculine boot of the Middle Ages, the meaning of the custom was soon forgotten. People assumed that in some vague way the flying shoe brought good luck to the wedded pair. The antiquarians, when investigating the custom have forgotten that originally only the paternal sandal was thrown, and instead of inquiring why the Roman father threw his sandal, have tried to find why the modern father, mother, sister, or friend of the family throws all sorts of shoes. Of course, they have failed, as all scientific inquirers must fail who do not first of all reduce the equation which they are investigating to its simplest terms.

It is a question whether it is worth while to keep up a custom concerning the meaning of which such profound ignorance prevails. There is at least one man—a solid-tored gentleman, of Knoxville, Tenn.—who is decidedly opposed to shoe-throwing. On the occasion of his recent marriage, a spare shoe belonging to the bride was thrown at the carriage in which she, her husband, her married sister, and three children were seated. The shoe, which was a fifteen, and one of enormous weight, struck the bridegroom on the nose, glanced from that slight elevation, and hit the bride in the eye, and, pursuing its devastating career, smote the three children with terrific force. The indignant bridegroom threw down the reins, sprang from the wagon, and, drawing a large and heavy whitewash-brush from under the seat, "cleaned out," to use the expression of the local reporter, the entire wedding party, including the bride's father and mother. The event cast a gloom over the colored society of Knoxville, and the Louisville press, in commenting upon it, urges the danger that must accompany the custom of shoe-throwing among Chicago and St. Louis people of every shade of color and rank in society, when the shoe or slipper of the bride is used.

The hard composure with which the 15 Afghan murderers who have just been executed met their doom, was no more than might be expected from men of Ghilji blood; but it is curious to note how markedly even the feeble and cowardly Hindu displays the same characteristic. Men who will see their homes burned and their families butchered without striking a blow, will face unshrinkingly the worst torture and the most sudden doom of death. The famous Brahmin, NUNCOMAR, who was hanged for forgery in the time of WARREN HASTINGS, made up his accounts with the most minute correctness on the very morning of his execution, and being interrupted in the midst of a game of chess by the entrance of the hangman, called upon the latter to bear witness that he had the best of the game! The one terror of death to a Hindu is the possible loss of caste, as when the British hanged the mutineers of 1857 with pieces of beef in their mouths, by the hands of low-caste sweepers, the two worst defilements to a pious Brahmin. So strong is this feeling, that a Sepoy whose sentence had been changed to blowing from the mouth of a gun, clapped his hands for joy, embraced the muzzle of the fatal cannon with his fettered arms, and shouted "Long live the British Empire!" the moment before he was blown to atoms.

Everybody acquainted with San Francisco knows that it has always been afflicted with rings, rings social, political, journalistic, real estate, mining, and commercial; the last two being naturally the most hurtful to the city's prosperity. It has long been said that nobody occupying an independent position can do anything there. He must placate or go shares with some one of the rings in order to have any success. Some of the newspapers, plainly not members of the journalistic or mining rings, are just now complaining bitterly of three men—apparently a tyrannical triumvirate—who rule, it is said, San Francisco, and through her, the larger part of California, with a rod of iron. The odious three are, of course, JAMES G. FAIR, JAMES G. FLOOD, and JOHN W. MACKEY, whose combined wealth is estimated at $100,000,000 to $125,000,000. By this enormous money power, they have, it is charged, cowed the community into subjection. They openly violate and defy the law; they habitually trample on individual rights, and the best citizens are so influenced by fear that they tamely submit to wrong and outrage. They are pronounced moral and financial pests, are hated and dreaded, cursed in private and fawned upon in public. By their mining operations, which scarcely any one believes to have been honest, they have, it is declared, ruined thousands of families, and driven hundreds to suicide. The bonanza firm is, according to accounts, a monstrous evil, morally, politically, and monetarily—such a one as no other city in the country has hitherto been tormented with. The Tweed Ring, in its worst days, was a trifle compared with it. That stole public property and robbed tax-payers; but this is denounced on the Pacific coast as a prodigious despotism, crippling private enterprise and debauching public sentiment. San Francisco, with more than half the State, is represented to be in a condition of abject vassalage. The more the people submit, the more rigorous and overbearing the tyrants grow. The picture is probably overdrawn; but there can be no doubt that immense accumulation of money in the hands of a few men, and the power it gives them, is always harmful to any community.

Men dress-makers are far from uncommon now, not only as designers and directors, like WORTH and PINGAT, but actual cutters and sewers. There are in this City at least half a dozen dress-making establishments owned and conducted by men, and they are among the most fashionable and, therefore, the most expensive in the country. While they, like WORTH, employ women to do fitting, draping, and much of the detail, they have a considerable force of men to make up the gowns they are constantly sending all over the land, as well as to Canada, Mexico, the Antilles and South America. Gowns have grown to be so elaborate, so complicated, that women often have not the strength to make them, and turn them over, perforce, to men to be finished. Many of the feminine *modistes* here have men in their service; they cannot get on without them. The trousers-wearing sex have a very inadequate notion of the amount of labor and time involved in the manufacture of an extremely fashionable gown. When they are called upon to settle bills, varying from $50 to $200, for the construction of a single garment, they are very apt to think the price extortionate. Apart from the hard work required, they have to pay for style, which they rarely comprehend, but which is precious in every woman's eye, and also for design—something that deserves to fall within the territory of art. Mere dress-making appertains to rural districts and a by-gone generation. In large cities, and in the present, costumes are created; a deal of fine taste and genuine talent is expended on gowns of the highest pattern. Men's raiment is, in these days, commonplace and unpictorial enough; but it is fortunate for their peace that it is so. They can scarcely imagine how much anxiety, heart-burning, and real pain they are saved by not wearing petticoats.

A lecture agent, who knows ANNA DICKINSON intimately, has been unfolding her life to a San Francisco reporter. She is a Philadelphian, and 37 years old. Her father was a Pennsylvania merchant of inflexible will and strong anti-slavery convictions; her mother a member of an excellent Delaware family; both were Quakers, and reared their children in that sect. A cross, willful child, she could never be taught to obey. Her father, who was accounted one of the best Abolition speakers in Philadelphia, failed in business, died when ANNA was 10, and left his family poor. Educated at a Quaker free school and a boarding-school, she was a very bright pupil, though prone to be refractory. At 14 she wrote for GARRISON's *Liberator*, also verses for the minor magazines, which she has never acknowledged. She left school at 17 and sought employment. She taught, copied legal documents, and worked in the Mint. When WENDELL PHILLIPS lectured in Philadelphia on a certain occasion, she scrubbed a sidewalk for a quarter to buy a ticket to hear him. Afterward, the manager who then had charge of PHILLIPS gave ANNA $400 a night for her fee, more than twice as much as the silver-tongued Yankee has ever received. She yearned for expression, and found the occasion, unexpectedly, at a meeting of the Progressive Friends interested in women's rights. She used to go to the meetings secretly, but never dreamed of speaking publicly until a Friend made, one evening, a violent and brutal assault on her sex. His words filled her with fiery wrath. As soon as he had sat down, she leaped up, and, without a moment's reflection, poured upon his head a torrent of invective, advancing toward, and pointing her finger at him, as she hurled burning reproaches in his teeth. The audience was astounded at the fiery eloquence of the girl in short skirts; she was amazed at her own power and audacity, especially when the offender slunk out of the hall without attempting a reply. That determined her calling and her future. Her kindred were shocked when they had heard what she had done; but her friends urged her to continue what was so plainly her vocation. She spoke again and again, and soon acquired a reputation for oratory which grew rapidly. The press praised her; GARRISON invited her to Boston; but she remained at the Mint until, having defended BAKER and STOWE, and denounced MCCLELLAN in a speech after Bull's Bluff, she was discharged for political reasons. During the second year of the war she was induced to take part in the political campaign, and she has been credited with carrying Connecticut and New-Hampshire for the Republicans. Once, when addressing an audience in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, a Molly Maguire snapped a pistol at her head. She saw him take aim, and though in the middle of a sentence, she finished it by an effort of will. She has earned a great deal of money, it is said, but she has supported all her relatives, who were needy, and has been so generous on every hand that she has very little left. The lecture-agent concludes by saying that she has had any number of matrimonial offers, and adds that the probable reason of her celibacy is her ardent love of freedom. Her favorite ring bears the motto, "Above all things, liberty."

A very queer suit for libel is soon to be tried in Indianapolis. A local politician of some note is to be plaintiff, and the proprietors of a newspaper there are to be defendants. The alleged libel consists in the fact that, during a recent political campaign, the journal, which is Democratic, called the politician, who is a Republican, a negro, and insists that he was once a slave in Kentucky. This the man himself denies, and seeks pecuniary redress for the injury done him by such a charge, laying his damages at $50,000. Persons acquainted with Indiana will see that to be suspected of the least tincture of African blood must materially injure a man there in the eyes of the Democratic party, whose members hate a negro, mainly because he is a negro, more bitterly and irrationally than Democrats do in any Southern State. The defendants have summoned Gov. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, as a witness to prove their allegation. It seems that his brother, GEORGE E. BLACKBURN, bought from JAMES MEYERS, of Shelbyville, in 1843 or 1844, a boy, who could hardly be distinguished from white, and who on that account was called White SAM. Before his purchase he had run away to Indiana, and married a white girl there. BLACKBURN agreed to give SAM his freedom, if he would work faithfully three years, allowing him to visit his wife annually. SAM accepted the conditions gratefully, but in a few months ran away again, and his master went to seek him across the Ohio River, armed, as MEYERS had been before, with the power and the terrors of the Fugitive Slave law. BLACKBURN, having found him at the house of his father-in-law, he expressed his willingness to go back, saying he would not have tried to escape but for his child, whom he was very anxious to see. The master is said to have been touched at this, and to have agreed to release his slave for a certain amount of stone delivered at his farm by SAM's father-in-law. The contract was signed, but was, BLACKBURN says, never carried out. The Governor has knowledge of these general facts—his brother is now dead—and will testify to them; but he cannot tell whether the politician is SAM or somebody else. The former slave frequently changed his name, it is asserted, and identity will, after all these years, be very difficult to establish. The newspaper folk, however, maintain that they will be able to trace the present politician directly back to White SAM, the slave, and that they will produce unimpeachable witnesses on the trial for that purpose. The plaintiff, who is now about 57 years old, holds that the charge was made from pure malice, and that he will defeat any effort of the defendants to make out himself and the former slave as the same person. Should it be proved to the satisfaction of a jury that he was once a slave and has African blood, it may be a delicate point to determine how much he has been harmed by publication of the fact.

## *AMUSEMENTS.*

GENERAL MENTION.

"She Stoops to Conquer" will be reproduced at Wallack's Theatre on Monday night, Jan. 19.

Mr. D. H. Harkins returns to-day to Europe, where he will recommence his professional labors.

"Humpty Dumpty" will be produced at Booth's Theatre, under Mr. Abbey's management, on Feb. 2.

M. Vale's popular series of readings will be opened by Mr. R. J. De Cordova, at Chickering Hall, on Monday evening.

Invitations have been issued for the first performance of the Imperial Parisian Circus, at the New-York Aquarium, on Monday evening.

On Monday evening Mr. George Edgar and Mr. Joseph Wheelock will begin their Eastern tour at Bridgeport, Conn., in "Othello." During the week they will play at New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Holyoke. Miss Louise Muldener will perform with them as *Desdemona*.

Mrs. Phillips, the new leading "old woman" of the Union-Square Theatre, will have a very important part in Mr. Fawcett's drama, "The False Friend," which is shortly to be produced there. It is said that her powers as an actress are unknown, though she has not yet had a chance to display them in this City.

Matinées are announced to-day as follows: "A Scrap of Paper," at Wallack's; "The Galley Slave," at Niblo's; "French Flats," at the Union-Square; "The Tourists," at Haverly's; "The Mulligan Guards' Christmas," at the Theatre Comique; "An Arabian Night," at Daly's Theatre; "First Life Guards at Brighton," at the Broadway Opera-house; "Evangeline," at the Standard; "Fairfax," at the Park, and a varied entertainment at the San Francisco Minstrels.

## *FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.*

AMERICAN COMPETITION WITH ENGLAND—THE NEW FRENCH CABLE—COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Lord Derby, speaking at a trade banquet at Huddersfield last night, said: "The United States might be our most formidable rivals, but the Americans do not face us in the open. They fight intrenched behind a protective tariff, even with the help of which they have not wholly checked the importation of English manufactures into America. Still, American competition is not to be lightly spoken of."

The officers of the French Cable Company say that there is no truth in the report recently published, that the syndicate which controlled the shares of the company had thrown them on the hands of the contractor, in consequence of the discovery of a flaw in the contracts. They say that as soon as the cable to make the connection between Brest and England is laid, their cable, which is in perfect working order, will be opened for traffic—certainly not later, they think, than the first week in February.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—A leading grain circular says: "The provincial grain markets continue inactive, both English and foreign wheat going slowly into consumption at a reduction of 1s. per quarter, while export in all positions are almost entirely neglected, the few sales reported showing a relaxation of terms in favor of buyers. Business on the spot since Tuesday has been of a retail character, at 1d. to 2d. under Tuesday's prices. Corn was also somewhat easier. The market as Liverpool, to-day, opened apparently steadier, in consequence of a slight improvement in American quotations

# NO MORE EVIDENCE LEFT

## THE CASE FOR AND AGAINST HAYDEN ALMOST FINISHED.

CONCLUSION OF THE TESTIMONY IN THE NEW-HAVEN COURT YESTERDAY — THE OYSTER SUPPER AND THE BLACK-OAK STICK—ARGUMENTS TO BE HEARD NEXT WEEK.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9.—As expected, the testimony in the Hayden trial was concluded to-day, and court adjourned, to-night, until 10 A. M. next Wednesday, when the arguments will be begun. Only four of the counsel will argue, and their time, by agreement, is restricted to half a day each. Judge Harrison will open for the State Wednesday forenoon, and will be followed by Mr. Jones in the afternoon. Mr. Waller will close for the State Thursday forenoon, and Mr. Watrous will make the final argument Thursday afternoon. The charge to the jury by the court will be delivered by Judge Park Friday, and the case will go to the jury for final decision some time during the day.

The defense only called four witnesses this morning before resting their case, all testifying concerning Rockland's now famous oyster supper. Washington Bristol testified that he was at the supper, and during 15 or 20 minutes after 11 o'clock was in the parsonage kitchen talking with friends, one of whom was Mr. Hayden. He was positive that he saw Mr. Hayden every few minutes between 9 and 11 o'clock. Mr. Bristol also said that he saw Black, the State's witness, who had testified about the supper, leave the parsonage at 9:15 o'clock that evening, and was quite positive that he did not return. He also contradicted Black's statement that there was a glass door in the parsonage. Black had testified, when on the stand, that he saw Mr. Hayden through a glass door. Henry E. Scranton next testified that he was at the parsonage that evening, and sat down to supper about 11:15 o'clock. He recollected seeing Mr. Hayden both before and after eating.

Mrs. Eugenie M. Chatfield testified that she attended a dance at Silas Y. Ives's house the evening of the oyster supper, and was positive that Black, who played the violin for the dancers, was there from 10:30 o'clock until 3:30 o'clock the next morning. She was positive concerning his whereabouts except during the intervals between the dances. Gilbert Stone, the last witness called by the defense, testified that there was no glass in any of the outside doors of the Rockland parsonage.

"We rest here," said Mr. Hubbard, who had been examining the witnesses.

Mr. Waller thereupon opened the sur-rebuttal for the State by calling George Goodale, who testified that, while riding in South Madison with Lavelle Gladden, on the day that Benjamin Stevens testified in the first trial they met Frank C. Bartlett, and while conversing about the case Bartlett said: "If Hayden did kill Mary Stannard, I don't blame him a d——d bit, for if she had reported about me what she has reported about Hayden, I'd kill her or any other d——d woman." Bartlett in his testimony for the defense yesterday flatly denied making this remark.

Lavelle Gladden was next called, and corroborated Mr. Goodale's statement, adding that Bartlett prefaced his remark by saying that he did not believe Hayden was guilty of the murder. To Mr. Watrous the witness denied that he was on a spree that morning.

When the witness Gladden was excused, Mr. Waller, addressing the court, said that the State now proposed to prove that before the Friday afternoon after the homicide, when Mrs. Hayden claimed that she had a conversation with the Rev. Mr. Eldridge concerning Mary Stannard's physical condition, that gentleman had told residents of Durham what Mr. Hayden had told him on Wednesday concerning the girl's condition. The claim that Mr. Eldridge received his information from Mrs. Hayden and not Mr. Hayden would no doubt prove a strong one with the jury unless the State was allowed, as it stood able to do, to prove that such was not the case. He proposed to introduce the testimony of Storekeeper Leach, of Durham, on this point.

Mr. Watrous objected to having Mr. Leach testify to what had been told him by Mr. Eldridge. As bearing on the vital questions in the case, however, he wished it could be made apparent that Mr. Hayden did know of Mary Stannard's physical condition before the homicide, as then there could be no claim that he killed the girl to rid her of trouble which he knew had no existence.

Judge Park thought the testimony should be admitted, and Mr. Waller called Leverett N. Leach, of Durham, who testified that on the day of Mr. Hayden's arrest, Mr. Eldridge told him in his store, that he had had a conversation with Hayden, and that the latter had said he did not see how the girl could have thought herself in trouble, as he knew from his wife that her physical condition was such the month before as to preclude her believing herself in any trouble.

Mrs. Esther R. Eldridge was next called, and testified that on the Wednesday evening after the homicide her husband told her that he had that day had a conversation with Mr. Hayden, and that Mr. Hayden told him of the physical condition of Mary Stannard the month before, saying that he received his information from his wife.

Monroe Burr was next called, and Mr. Waller stated that the object of the testimony of this witness and of certain other witnesses whom he proposed to call, was to show how innocent was that black oak stick of Benjamin Stevens, concerning which the defense's witnesses, Atwell and Talmadge, had testified. They proposed to show that this stick was one with which the pool of blood in the woods had been stirred, the fibres of which had the appearance of hair.

Mr. Watrous said this testimony would not contradict either Atwell or Talmadge, or any other of the defense's witnesses, and was consequently inadmissible. The defense did not undertake to say, and did not dare to say, whether Benjamin Stevens had such a black oak stick as he at one time claimed to have, and the only evidence which the State could introduce was such as would contradict the statement of Talmadge and Atwell to the effect that Stevens told them that he had a black oak stick with blood and hair upon it. Stevens had disclaimed any knowledge of how Mary Stannard came to her death, and to impair the validity of that disclaimer, the defense had asked him if he had not made a statement which contradicted his disclaimer. He had denied making such a statement, and the defense had then shown the falsity of his denial, the simple object being to affect the credibility of his entire testimony.

Mr. Waller replied that the testimony of Talmadge and Atwell was not aimed so much to contradict Stevens as it was to introduce a new feature in the case. The State was prepared to show to the jurors that the club or stick Ben Stevens had talked about, if he had talked about any, was the same which Monroe Burr was prepared to swear concerning.

Judge Park ruled the proposed testimony to be inadmissible, saying that the defense claimed the testimony of Atwell and Talmadge simply to contradict Stevens.

"But," said Mr. Jones, "does your Honor mean to rule that in argument the fact that Ben Stevens said that he had found such a club cannot be referred to as affecting the alleged guilt of the accused?"

The Judge answered qualifiedly in the negative, and this seeming to satisfy Mr. Jones, the witness was excused and the matter dropped.

Edward Stannard was next called and testified that on the day after the homicide he was in the Stannard kitchen and saw Ben Stevens and Susan Hawley go into the pantry together, but that they did not lock the door.

The witness was about to continue, when Mr. Watrous objected. Mr. Harrison claimed the testimony. He said the defense had tried to insinuate that there was some conspiracy between Ben Stevens and Susan Hawley, and the State should be allowed to show that Stevens called the woman into the closet simply to advise her to change her dress.

Mr. Watrous said the defense claimed their testimony simply to contradict Stevens in his denial of having gone into the closet at all with Susan Hawley, and the State's witness could only testify in simple contradiction of the defense's witness on this point.

Judge Park ruled in accordance with Mr. Watrous's claim, and the State next produced Frank Bartlett, who, Mr. Waller explained, would testify that George Bunnell was in the woods on the day of the funeral in company with Giles Dowd and William Davis, thus contradicting Bunnell's testimony yesterday. Mr. Watrous objected, and the witness was finally withdrawn.

Mrs. Lucerne Stevens was next called, and testified that she heard allegations of her husband's testimony at Madison, and that he said nothing about seeing Mr. Hayden at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the homicide. She saw this statement in the newspaper reports at the time, and called Mr. Harrison's attention to the inaccuracy.

Henry E. Stone next testified that he heard Lucerne Stevens and Benjamin Stevens testify at Madison, and that the former said nothing about seeing Mr. Hayden at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the homicide, and that the latter said nothing about a conversation with Mr. Hayden concerning lumber.

Lucerne Stevens himself was next called, and flatly contradicted John Hough, his nephew, who had testified that he [Stevens] while visiting Hough in Meriden, said that he saw Hayden at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the homicide. Witness also denied making any such statement at Madison.

Charles E. Gierding, of Meriden, a fellow-workman with Hough, denied that the latter had ever said anything to him about Stevens's 2 o'clock statement.

Henry B. Wilcox, the Justice who presided at the Madison trial, was called and questioned concerning his notes of the case. He thought they contained no reference to a lumber statement by Ben. Stevens or a 2 o'clock statement by Lucerne Stevens; he did not, however, take very full notes, and was confident that the witnesses did make the statements referred to.

Mrs. Gibbs, wife of the Rockland clergyman, next testified that never in her presence had her husband said he was not positive about the time Mrs. Hayden had stated that her husband left the house for the wood lot.

Lewis Allen testified that he reported the Madison trial, and recollected no one but Mrs. Hayden saying that they saw the accused at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder. He had no recollection of hearing Benjamin Stevens testify to a conversation with Mr. Hayden about lumber.

The Rev. Mr. Gibbs was recalled, and denied telling either Mr. or Mrs. Tuttle that he wished to avoid testifying in the case because he was not positive as to what Mrs. Hayden said. He also denied ever saying anything from his pulpit prejudicial to Mr. Hayden's interests.

Mr. Gibbs was the last witness in the case, Mr. Waller announcing as he left the stand: "The testimony is all in."

"Good!" ejaculated Mr. Watrous.

Judge Park cautioned the jurors about their conduct, and ordered court adjourned until 10 A. M. next Wednesday.

## THE "PUT AND CALL" SWINDLE.

FOUR MORE SPURIOUS CONCERNS CLEANED OUT—AN ENORMOUS FRAUD.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the delivery of all registered letters and money orders addressed to Baxter & Co., "put and call" operators, of No. 7 Wall-street, to be stopped. Richard H. Baxter, who is supposed to comprise the firm, was originally in business in Chicago, where, it is said, he accumulated a fortune of $250,000. With this he came to this City, and the Wall-street sharps soon divided the whole of it among them. His friends say he then made a vow to get it all back again from somebody else, and in pursuance of this purpose he adopted the "put and call" business, then newly introduced. This was in 1873. The firm has continued without interruption ever since, and has, it is reported, been one of the most successful, if not the most successful, in the business. Its profits last year are estimated at $250,000. Mr. Baxter went to Europe a short time ago taking with him $700,000 in United States Government bonds. On their circulars Baxter & Co. had printed a lyrical verse representing the Stock Exchange and other much more imposing building, with a low, insignificant-looking edifice between. Across the big building appear two immense signs bearing the legends "Baxter & Co., Bankers and Brokers." A perfect net-work of telegraph wires connects the offices of the firm with the Stock Exchange. Habitues of Wall-street will recognize the fidelity of the picture. The real office of the concern was in a small rear room on the second story of No. 17 Wall-street. The greater portion of the room was hidden by a tall ground-glass screen, in which there was only one small opening about the size of a letter-drop. On the inside, this was flanked by two high boards, completely hiding the interior from prying eyes. The firm's method of doing business was more cramping than that of Buckwalter. They followed their victim up until he refused to be bled any longer before dropping him. A person, for instance, sent them $10 to invest. They soon reported a profit of say $50, which, with the original $10 they claimed to have reinvested in another "put," "call," or "straddle." This was always the best thing that offered, and there was always a deficiency of $40 or $50 which the victim was requested to remit. If he found fault with this style of doing business he was informed that it was too late to draw out, but that whatever profits might accrue from the transaction would be invested according to instructions. If the required remittance was made, the same game was played over on a larger scale, and this was continued until the victim refused or was unable to send any more money. He was then coolly told that the last contract had never been fully paid for, the firm were unable to "call" or "put" it as the case might be, and it had consequently lapsed. They invariably added that if he should ever have any more money to invest, to send it along and they would try and recover his losses. When Mr. Anthony Comstock called on the concern's office he found an elderly person, calling himself Brown, and representing himself as manager in charge. There was, also, Mr. Richard Baxter, Jr., who claimed to hold his father's power of attorney to receipt for money orders and registered letters, and one clerk, who was busy addressing envelopes. They were asked for their references, and refused to give them. A request for the name of one City customer was also declined. They were then asked to show a single acknowledgment from a country customer of the receipt of profits; a single book used in their alleged business of bankers and brokers, or the outside of such a book. To these Mr. Baxter, Jr., responded that he desired a day in which to consult with his father—who was then in Europe. Questioned as to their brokers, they gave the name of a respectable Stock Exchange firm. Mr. Comstock called upon these gentlemen. One of the members did not know Baxter & Co. at all. Another said that Richard Baxter Sr. purchased from him on three occasions $30,000 worth of United States bonds, and on another some railroad stock, paying for them outright. The stock was subsequently assigned to Baxter's wife. These were all the transactions they had ever had with him. Mr. Comstock has accumulated sufficient evidence to base an action in the courts against the firm, and announces his intention of making an example of them.

The Postmaster-General has also issued a similar order in the case of T. Potter Wight & Co., who have an office in a small room in the rear of No. 37 Wall-street. Their method of doing business was similar to that of Baxter & Co., but they had the peculiarity of always keeping their office locked, so that it was impossible even to hold personal communication with them. Two other concerns of the same nature have also been stopped in addition to those whose names have already been published. One was Benedict & Co., at No. 62 Wall-street. Benedict was a clerk of Buckwalter, who went into business for himself with a person named Dibble, the latter furnishing the capital. He became alarmed when the present raid began, and voluntarily abandoned the business. Mr. Comstock says he has since gone into a legitimate calling. The other was Alexander Prothingham & Co., of No. 12 Wall-street, the proprietor being one John A. Dodge. Dodge went to Mr. Comstock's office, and in his presence gave an order for the stoppage of the advertisements of the concern in 300 different newspapers. He is now conducting a brokerage business, which he claims to be a legitimate one, under his own name.

## DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC CALIFORNIAN.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that Joshua A. Norton dropped dead at the corner of California and Dupont streets, in that city, Thursday night. Norton was an Englishman, well-educated, and presumably of respectable antecedents. Drifting to California in the early flush times, nobody knows when, he gradually sunk into vagrancy and lunacy. His dementia was of a mild and harmless type, his ruling idea being that he was Emperor of the world. Clad in semi-military toggery, much the worse for wear, and bedizened with tarnished gold-lace, "Emperor Nor on" was one of the noted characters of San Francisco. He subsisted wholly upon the bounty of the prodigal citizens of the place, and levied tribute with the humility and pertinacity of a citizen-Emperor. Among the old Californians there were not a few who humored the old vagrant's fancy, and gave him a quarter of a dollar when his pressing needs compelled him to remind his subjects that "the imperial Treasury was in pressing need of funds, as the old man usually put the case in some such manner as this. In seasons of popular commotion he was accustomed to fulminate proclamations, duly signed "Norton I," and good-natured newspaper men would print these for the sake of the joke. Strangers invariably encountered his strange figure, tall, portly, arrayed in his striking garb, and usually crowned with a plumed chapeau; and they were not long ignorants of his history. For 25 or 30 years this eccentric man has wandered the streets of San Francisco, given a sense meal, almost whenever he asked it, endowed with a certain income from easy-going citizens, and tolerated because he was a public character of whose antecedents almost nothing was known, and whose harmless delusion it pleased the popular whim to tolerate and encourage.

## ANOTHER CONCESSION BY VANDERBILT.

On last Sunday night, in the corridor of the Windsor Hotel, Mr. Jay Gould approached two newspaper men not connected with his official organ, and informed them of the intention of the Wabash Railroad Company to build a new line of road from Toledo to Buffalo in opposition to the Lake Shore Railroad. He was so evidently anxious to have the item published on Monday morning that they became suspicious, and said nothing about it. The story was used next day on the street to break down the price of Lake Shore stock. It was announced yesterday, and Mr. Russell Sage on being questioned confirmed it, that an arrangement had been concluded between the Wabash and Lake Shore Companies for the interchange of traffic. The terms were, Mr. Sage said, eminently satisfactory to the former company. It is not, he asserted, an exclusive arrangement, the Lake Shore Company having the right to receive from and give business to other roads as before, but special terms have been agreed upon as the basis of business between the parties to the contract. Mr. Sage declined to furnish any further particulars.

# NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

## THE STAR ROUTE INVESTIGATION.

HISTORIES OF SEVERAL OF THE CONTRACTS SENT TO THE COMMITTEE—THE DEVELOPMENT OF DAMAGING FACTS AGAINST CONGRESSMEN AND POSTAL OFFICERS EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day decided to proceed at once with the investigation into the star service contracts, and increased the sub-committee from three to five members. The sub-committee now consists of Messrs. Blackburn, Blount, Clymer, Cannon, and Hawley. A call has been made upon the Post Office Department for the figures at which certain postal routes were originally let, the figures to which they were subsequently raised by Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, and the causes for awarding the increased compensation. In anticipation of this call for copies of the records, Gen. Brady to-day sent to the committee the record history of several routes, including that from Fort Worth to Fort Yuma, together with a number of letters from members of Congress and other officers recommending increased service on star routes. It is the purpose of the sub-committee to have the papers in these star route cases printed in order that all the facts may be laid before the full committee and the House. If the investigation is as thorough as it should be, facts will be developed in connection with the star service which will prove damaging to certain contractors and Post Office officers, as well as to certain Congressmen and ex-Congressmen who are believed to have questionable relations with those favorite contractors who are operating the routes on which extraordinary compensation has been awarded. There are intimations that the same reckless extravagance which prevails in the star service may be found in the conduct of the railway postal service, and it is probable that that branch will also receive attention from the sub-committee. Those contractors for carrying the mail on star routes who spend most of their time in Washington ranging about the Post Office Department exhibit considerable alarm over the action of the House in directing the investigation.

## A CONGRESSIONAL ACT DEFIED.

REFUSAL OF THE DISTRICT FIRE COMMISSIONERS TO RECOGNIZE A FEDERAL COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In the Sundry Civil act, among the appropriations for the District of Columbia is one of $400 for two Fire Commissioners, "one of whom shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to represent the interests of the Government on the board." Provision is made for the third member of the board as President and Secretary. In accordance with the act of Congress, Secretary Schurz appointed William B. Reed, a well-known business man of Washington, but the members of the board, all of whom were appointed by the District Commissioners, refuse to recognize Mr. Schurz's appointment, and have persistently refused since July 1 to allow Mr. Reed to act, upon the ground that there is no vacancy. Congress provided for a representative on the Board of Fire Commissioners because the United States owns about one-half of all the real estate in the District and pays one-half of the taxes. The act referred to legislates one of the old members out of office, but neither of them care to retire, and the District Commissioners seem afraid to select one of them for decapitation. The same recognition was denied the appointee of the Secretary of the Interior last year, and it is said that it was this perversity which caused the enforced retirement of Commissioner Phelps. This continued defiance by the District Commissioners of an act of Congress, and of the Executive Department, is exciting considerable interest, and surprise is expressed that the President and Secretary of the Interior do not assert their authority in the premises and direct the District Commissioners to create a vacancy in the Board of Fire Commissioners for the representative of the Government.

## THE NEW-YORK AND VERMONT LINE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day agreed to report favorably a bill recently introduced by Mr. Joyce, of Vermont, to give the consent of Congress to an agreement between New-York and Vermont respecting the boundary between those two States. By the agreement, that portion of Fair Haven, Rutland County, Vt., lying west of the middle of Poultney River is ceded to the State of New-York, in full and absolute right and jurisdiction.

## NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $452,557 04, and from Customs, $615,886 72.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed to report favorably the bill introduced by Representative Lapham, which provides under certain circumstances for the refunding of taxes collected upon capital employed in banking.

The House Committee on Commerce agreed to-day to report adversely on all the bills before them relating to the Menhaden fisheries, on the ground that the States should regulate their shore fisheries. They also agreed to ask for an appropriation of $5,000, to be devoted to investigating the subject.

The Senate Committee on Pensions to-day agreed to recommend the passage of a bill to extend the provisions of the law of last year granting a pension of $72 a month to soldiers who lost both arms or both legs, or incurred total blindness in the service; to pensioners who were totally disabled in the service otherwise.

In advocating a private relief bill in the House to-day, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, referred to Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, as his distinguished friend who had received not so much what he wished as what he merited, which remark was received with applause on the Republican side.

Mr. O'Connor, of South Carolina, presented a petition in the House to-day for the passage of the bill returning to the freedmen of the South the amount of their savings deposited with the Freedmen's Trust Company. Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, introduced a bill for the relief of colored emigrants. It provides for the admitting free of duty clothing and other articles destined for the relief of colored persons who have emigrated from one State to another.

The special Senate committee to investigate the causes of the exodus of colored people from Southern to Northern States assembled to-day at the call of the Chairman, Mr. Voorhees, and organized for business. Mr. R. C. Carleton, of Terre Haute, Ind., was appointed clerk. After some discussion as to the mode of procedure, it was agreed to begin the taking of testimony in this city some time next week. The committee consists of Senators Voorhees, Vance, and Pendleton, Democrats, and Windom and Blair, Republicans.

Postmaster-General Key has appointed a committee, consisting of Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen, Assistant Attorney-General Freeman, Chief Special Agent Parker, John Jamison, of the Railway Mail Service, and James H. Marr, Chief Clerk to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, to examine a report recently submitted by Special Agent Sharrette, regarding the extent to which the transportation of postal matter has been carried on by Wells, Fargo & Co., in connection with their express business, and how far the revenues of the Government are being impaired thereby. The committee are instructed to determine and report as soon as practicable whether there is any law governing a case of this kind.

The Senate sub-committee in charge of the Fortification Appropriation bill this afternoon heard Gen. Benét, chief of Ordnance, and Gen. Wright, Corps of Engineers, in advocacy of an increase of the amount voted by the House of Representatives for the commencement of fortifications from $2,205,000 to $3,000,000. The sub-committee also heard Mr. Timothy Davis, of South Boston, Mass., and Mr. Paulding, of Cold Spring, N. Y., representatives of the only two ordnance foundries in the United States, that they would be obliged to discharge their skilled workmen and close their establishment permanently unless the Government gave larger orders for the manufacture of ordnance. The sub-committee will submit a favorable report on the proposition to the full committee next Monday.

Under existing regulations, the Collectors of Internal Revenue are appointed for an indefinite period. In consequence of this, it is said that there are at present in that service a number of old gentlemen, whose usefulness has depreciated. The question therefore arises, whether it would not be to the interest of the Government to replace such officers by more active successors. It was proposed at the Cabinet meeting to-day to recommend to Congress that the Collectors of Internal Revenue should hereafter be appointed for a fixed term, but no action was taken. It was ascertained at the Treasury Department that there are at present 40 Collectors of Internal Revenue who have been in continuous service more than 10 and some of them nearly 18 years. The feasibility of changing the law was first mentioned by Gen. Raum in his annual report for 1877, in which he advocated fixing the tenure of office of Collectors.

## CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 9.—Jacob Naftal, who was indicted yesterday for arson, surrendered himself to the authorities this evening, and was taken to the County Jail at Freehold, Justice Scudder, of the Supreme Court, having refused to release him on bail.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 9.—James Scott, a prominent contractor, has been missing since last Monday, and it is supposed that he has fled. He is in debt to lumber dealers and others to the amount of $5,000.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Jan. 9.—Policemen are searching on the Western Railway to-day for William J. Haler, mate of the schooner Teale, who shot Capt. Peck, of the schooner Rangela, in Carleton, last evening. Peck, who was shot in the arm, and may lose that limb, was going to the assistance of his son, with whom Haler was fighting, when the latter drew his revolver and fired.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 9.—Allen Mathis, a negro, who was convicted at the last term of the New-Hanover Superior Court of the murder of Reuben Herring, also a negro, residing in Pender County, paid the penalty of his crime to-day, at 12:15 o'clock, from a gallows erected in the jail-yard in this city. The hanging was conducted privately. Ten minutes after the drop fell life was extinct, and within 25 minutes from the time the drop fell the body had been cut down, the funeral services held, and the body was on its way to the Potter's Field for interment. Mathis made a full confession of the crime and the cause which led to it. The murder occurred in Pender County in 1878, and the trial was moved to this county. The murderer had been intimate with his victim's wife for five years, and had been heard to utter threats against Herring's life. Mathis claims that he killed Herring in self-defense.

CAMBRIDGE, Texas, Jan. 9.—M. A. Seay, who was supposed to be insane, went to the residence of J. N. Ladd, 10 miles east of here, and shot Ladd dead without the least provocation. From there he went to Samuel Tubbs's house and shot him five times. Tubbs is not expected to live. Seay then went to Logan's farm, informed Logan of what he had done, and, before he could be prevented, placed the pistol to his own head and blew out his brains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A communication received by Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day, from Revenue Agent Horace Kellogg, at Charlotte, N. C., states that A. C. Bryan, of the force of special deputies, in the Sixth North Carolina District, with three others of the force in the Western part of Wilkes County, was recently fired upon by a party of illicit distillers. Organizations had been made to drive the revenue officers out of the county. An additional force of deputies was immediately sent into the county, and the region was thoroughly scoured. Ten distilleries and two of the men—those who did the shooting—were captured. The men were taken to Wilkesboro and bound over in $1,000 each for appearance at court. Mr. Kellogg thinks there will be no further resistance offered in Wilkes County.

A nolle prosequi was entered by District Attorney Wells, to-day, in regard to the 26 indictments against John W. Wright, late Agent of the Cherokee Indians, for forgeries amounting to $500,000, committed in 1872, in the collection of back pay and bounties due the First Regiment of Indian Guards. One of these cases was tried in 1874, and after costing the Government $10,000 in records and expenses of witnesses, resulted in the acquittal of the accused. It was in connection with these indictments that Wright made a personal assault upon the Hon. Columbus Delano two or three years ago.

## RIOTOUS COAL MINERS.

EMPLOYES DRIVEN FROM THEIR WORK BY KNIGHTS OF LABOR — MILITARY AID CALLED FOR.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 9.—For some time there have been indications that trouble was brewing among the miners of the Kanawha Valley of this State, over the questions of wages and employment and about six weeks ago these troubles culminated in strikes among the coal-miners of the Faulkner, Johnson, Strangham, Coal Valley, and other mines in the Kanawha Valley, as well as in the Fire Creek mines, and in the New River section. The employes of the Austedt mines, near Hawkinest, Fayette County, however, went to work. Most of the coal miners of the Kanawha Valley and New River sections are banded together in a secret league, called the Knights of Labor, and the day before yesterday they sent out word that work at Austedt Mines must be stopped, peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary.

Last evening about 100 miners seized the east-bound train on the Chesapeake Railroad and forced the conductor to let them ride free to the scene of operations, and this morning about 100 miners repeated this action on the down-train from Richmond. Thus, the striking miners were able to muster a force of 500 men and intimidate the employes and owners of the Austedt Mines. Col. W. B. Hogeman, counsel for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, who is in this City, received a dispatch to-day from President Huntington, of that company, apprising him of the situation, and requesting him to call on the Governor for military aid to suppress the disorder. Gov. Matthews, who is in New-York City, was telegraphed to, and has ordered the Lewisburg and Charlestown companies to hold themselves in readiness. The military will not be called upon unless there is danger of a riot or to protect those miners who are willing to work.

## OBITUARY.

### DR. WILLIAM BUDD.

A cable dispatch announces the death of William Budd, an eminent English physician and medical writer. Dr. Budd was born in Devonshire in 1811, and was, therefore, 69 years of age. His father was a surgeon of local repute, and the subject of this notice was one of nine sons, seven of whom entered the medical profession. Having received a private education at home, he went to Paris, where he studied for four years at the Collége de France and the Ecole de Médecine, and in 1838 he was graduated at Edinburgh. Half a dozen years later he settled at Bristol, and was appointed physician to the Bristol Hospital, and afterward to the Bristol Royal Infirmary, spending 16 years in the latter institution. He was also a lecturer at the Bristol Medical School, and the author of a large number of papers published in various medical and scientific journals, the one by which he is best known being on "Contagious Diseases." Dr. Budd was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1870.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

The Rev. J. McKerras, Professor of Classics in the Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, died yesterday.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces the death of Lieut.-Gen. Skobeleff, Inspector General of Russian Cavalry, father of the Gen. Skobeleff who distinguished himself in the Turkish war.

Mr. James Rogers, for many years President of the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company, at Ausable Forks, N. Y., died at 5 o'clock last evening at the age of 76 years. Mr. Rogers has been very prominent in Clinton County, and was regarded as a business man of unusual energy and sagacity.

## HELD ON A CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

George Bridock, a fresco painter, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of bigamy and abandonment. Caroline Bridock, of No. 115 Rivington-street, produced her marriage certificate and declared she was married to the prisoner, who was then in the Fire Department, in 1861 by the Rev. Martin Gross, since deceased, and had six children by him. He subsequently abandoned her and married Caroline Eigler, of No. 197 Allen-street. The latter, who was also in court, preferred a charge of abandonment against Bridock. She too produced a certificate of marriage, and said that on Thanksgiving Day she was married to him, he then claiming to be a widower, by the Rev. Mr. Snedden, Pastor of the Forsyth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church. After living with her a month he suddenly left her, without warning, and without adequate means of support. A warrant had previously been granted for Bridock's arrest, and he was found paying court to another young woman with whose parents he was living. Bridock, in his own defense, through counsel, claimed that his second wife knew of his marriage to Caroline Bridock when she accepted him, but the woman herself declared that she merely heard rumors to that effect, and was unable to verify them. She gave him the benefit of the doubt, and married him. The prisoner further said his first wife, since his marriage to her, had married again, and, consequently, she could have no claim against him. The court informed him that his theory was a mistaken one, and held him for examination on the double charge of bigamy and abandonment.

## ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The British ship Banner, Capt. Robinson, from Pensacola Oct. 4, for Grangemouth, (last reported off the Scillys Dec. 19,) has grounded in the Firth of Forth and is discharging.

The Norwegian bark Vesing, Capt. Moriof, at Leith, from New-Orleans Nov. 1, has been damaged by a collision.

The British brig Edna, from Charleston Nov. 20, for a port in the United Kingdom, arrived at St. Michael, one of the Azores, on Jan. 1, short of provisions and with the loss of some sails. Her crew refusing to proceed, she is repairing in that harbor.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Jan. 9.—Maxime Goulet has been taken into the Government as Minister of Agriculture, he being the nominee of the French members.

# AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

## EUROPE'S QUARRELS AND POLITICS.

RESULTS OF THE KABUL COURT-MARTIAL—THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN DISPUTE — THE ALBANIANS AND MONTENEGRINS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Calcutta to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The particulars of the proceedings of the court-martial in Kabul which tried the Afghans who were implicated in the attack on the British Residency on the 3d of September last, show that the whole of the 15 men who have suffered the death penalty were either concerned in the massacre of Major Cavagnari and his staff, in the murder of wounded soldiers, or had taken part in the treacherous attacks on the British. All the other prisoners were released. Gen. Roberts has communicated with Mahommed Khan at Ghazni."

A Vienna correspondent, discussing the Instriani affair, says: "Nobody suspects any real intention on the part of Italy to pick a quarrel with Austria, but the matter excites discontent, which, in the long run, must tell on the relations of the two States."

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The *National Zeitung* publishes a sensational statement to the effect that, in view of the differences between Austria and Servia, Russia has formally engaged to protect the latter.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—*La France* announces that Count de St. Vallier has consented to retain his post as Ambassador at Berlin provisionally, and that possibly he will remain permanently.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—Austria has received a circular from Montenegro protesting against the nonfulfillment of the stipulation for the surrender of Gusinje; accusing the Porte of inciting the Albanians to resistance; claiming indemnity from Turkey for being forced to keep a large number of troops under arms, and urging the powers to take energetic action in behalf of Montenegro.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A Vienna correspondent confirms the reports that a conflict has taken place near Gusinje, in which the Montenegrins defeated the Albanians, but places the strength of the forces engaged at 5,000 of the former and 7,000 of the latter. The Albanians were commanded by the Chief of the Albanian League. The fight lasted five hours. The same correspondent says the Porte has finally recalled its officers from Gusinje and Plava.

A Lahore dispatch says the wife and mother of Yakoob Khan, the ex-Ameer, are on their way to India as prisoners.

A Berlin dispatch announces that news comes from Teheran that Russia is putting a severe pressure upon Persia, in order to recover her lost influence.

Another Berlin dispatch says the Count de St. Vallier has fixed the middle of February as the latest period to which he is prepared to remain as French Ambassador at Berlin.

## GERMANY'S HOME INTERESTS.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS IN UPPER SILESIA—PRINCE BISMARCK'S ILLNESS.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet the Minister of Finance, in asking a vote for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Upper Silesia, announced that the Government also contemplated the construction of two branch railway lines in Silesia, which would require a grant of 12,500,000 marks. He said that 106,000 persons at present needed relief, and that provision for these had been made up to the end of the month. The Government, he said, hoped to effect lasting improvements by extensive drainage works and the promotion of local industries.

The Emperor William, in replying to the New Year congratulations of the municipality of Berlin, writes that he avails himself of this opportunity to give a decided expression of the hope that, with the blessing of the Almighty, his efforts may succeed in securing peace for Germany.

A report circulated here that Prince Bismarck's wife has been summoned to Varzin, because the condition of the Chancellor has seriously changed for the worse, is incorrect. She has merely returned to Varzin at the expiration of a visit to Berlin. Prince Bismarck is still suffering from neuralgia.

## THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

MEETINGS TO CONSIDER THE LAND QUESTION —THE RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A Conference of Farmers' Clubs has been held at Mallow, County of Cork, to consider the land question. Several members of Parliament were present, among them Mr. William Shaw, Home Rule member of the House of Commons for Cork, who said that the question involved was whether a million people, who might live comfortably in Ireland, were to be driven to the Poor-house or sweat away to America.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.—A meeting of the Home Rule League passed a resolution that a public meeting be called for the 21st inst., under the auspices of the league, to consider the state of the country.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Lord Mayor of London has received a telegram from Brisbane, Queensland, stating that the Queensland National Bank will pay £500 as the first contribution of that colony to the Irish Relief Committee.

## CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—The Spanish Society for the Abolition of Slavery has addressed a petition to Congress for the immediate and simultaneous liberation of the slaves in all the Spanish possessions.

Three sections of the minority in the Chamber of Deputies persist in the abstention policy.

Gonzales, the would-be regicide, has written to King Alfonso asking to be pardoned.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 9.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Paul Kruger, President of the committee appointed at the meeting of the Boers on Dec. 10 which adopted a resolution to maintain the demand for the independence of the Transvaal, and instructed Paul Kruger to summon a Volksraad.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 9.—The crew of the British ship Cape Verde, Capt. Haswell, from San Francisco for this port, have mutinied. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the ringleaders.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—A newspaper called the *Word* has been suppressed for publishing an objectionable political article.

The Moscow *Gazette* announces that the Police have discovered a depot of revolutionary proclamations.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The *Times* this morning says: "We are informed that the Bishop of London has signed letters of request to the Dean of Arches' Court, Province of Canterbury, in a fresh suit against the Rev. Alexander Mackonochie, of St. Alban's Church, Holborn. The new proceedings will be for depriving Mr. Mackonochie of the rights of priesthood."

A Paris correspondent reports that a serious strike is in progress among the miners in the basin of the Loire, and that some disturbances have occurred.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A Vienna dispatch reports that the waters of the River Vistula have risen so high that 20 villages in the Cracow District have been inundated.

A Rome dispatch says the Court of Appeals has annulled the marriage of Gen. Garibaldi with the Countess Raimondi.

## INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

Judge Gildersleeve yesterday granted the motion to quash the indictment against the officers of the defunct Teutonia Savings Bank. The accused officers were John Schuermann, President; Michael Hahn, Secretary, and the following Trustees: Michael Reinhart, John Schaupp, Joseph Weiger, Henry Wenck, Louis Gerrer, John Thelen, Charles Merz, John Otto, Nicholas Seegrist, Jacob Bermann, John Homberg, and Frederick Sigrist. In the course of the investigation following the suspension of the bank, Secretary Hahn made some extraordinary disclosures. He stated he had been in the habit of dividing between the officers large sums of money, which were credited on the books of the bank as having been invested in securities. Civil and criminal proceedings were instituted against the officers, and a motion to quash the indictment for conspi

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 9.

SEVENTH BOARD—10:15 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s C., '67 | | U. S. 4s C., '80 | 120½ | U. S. 4½s R., '91 | |
| U. S. 6s C., '68 | | U. S. 4s C., '81 | 112½ | U. S. 6s C., '81 | |
| U. S. 6s C., '69 | | U. S. 4s C., '81 | 112½ | U. S. 6s C., '81 | |
| U. S. 6s C., '70 | 127 | U. S. 4s C., '81 | 112½ | U. S. 6s C., '81 | |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, class C. | | Atlantic & Pacific | | Han. & St. Jo. pf. | |
| $1,000 | 88 | 100 | 8c. | 100 | 8c. 25½ |
| Georgia 6s, new | | 100 | 8c. | 100 | 8c. 61½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 10 | 100 | 8c. | 100 | 8c. 61½ |
| La. 7s, consol. | | 100 | 8c. | 100 | 8c. 61½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 45 | Tol. & Wabash | | 100 | 8c. 61½ |
| Ohio 5s, old | | 100 | 8c. 14½ | 100 | 8c. 61½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 110 | 100 | 8c. 14½ | 100 | 8c. 61½ |
| International 6s | | 100 | 8c. 14½ | 200 | 8c. 61½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 77 | 100 | 8c. 14½ | 100 | 8c. 61½ |
| Tex. Pac. 1st | | 100 | 8c. 14½ | St. & Texas Cent. | |
| $1,000 | 8c. 8 | Western Union | | Ind., Cin. & Laf. | |
| Mo., K. & T. 1st | | 100 | 8c. 80½ | 100 | 8c. 1½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 68½ | 100 | 8c. 80½ | 100 | 8c. 1½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 68½ | 100 | 8c. 80½ | 100 | 8c. 1½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 68½ | 100 | 8c. 80½ | 100 | 8c. 1½ |
| Chi., R. I. & P. 6s | | 100 | 8c. 80½ | 100 | 8c. 1½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 129 | 100 | 8c. 80½ | 1,000 | 8c. 1½ |
| Mo. Pac. 1st | | Pacific Mail | | 200 | 8c. 1½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 114 | 100 | 8c. 31½ | Kansas Pacific | |
| Mich. Cent. 7s | | 100 | 8c. 31½ | 100 | 8c. 8½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 104½ | 100 | 8c. 31½ | 100 | 8c. 8½ |
| N. Y. C. 1st con. 7s | | 100 | 8c. 31½ | 500 | 8c. 8½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 108½ | 100 | 8c. 31½ | Lake Shore | |
| Ill. Cent. 7s | | 100 | 8c. 31½ | 100 | 8c. 80½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 107½ | 100 | 8c. 31½ | 100 | 8c. 80½ |
| Ill. Cent. 1st | | 100 | 8c. 31½ | 100 | 8c. 80½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 107½ | 100 | 8c. 31½ | 100 | 8c. 80½ |
| Dan. & Bin. 6s, 1st | | 100 | 8c. 31½ | 100 | 8c. 80½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 107½ | 100 | 8c. 31½ | 100 | 8c. 80½ |
| Ill. Cent. 7s | | 100 | 8c. 31½ | 100 | 8c. 80½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 107½ | 100 | 8c. 31½ | 100 | 8c. 80½ |
| Dan. & Bin. 6s, 1st | | 100 | 8c. 31½ | 100 | 8c. 80½ |
| $1,000 | 8c. 107½ | 100 | 8c. 31½ | 100 | 8c. 80½ |
| Ill. Cent. 7s

## SHIPPING.

**GUION LINE.**
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 11:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are fitted with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, music and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardesses and stewards on board. The saloons and state-rooms are all upon deck, the lightest place in all vessels of their tonnage, and have perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, including its state-room, $80, $90, $100 and $120. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

**CUNARD LINE.**
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the attention of this line takes a specified course for all steamers of the fleet.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, and returning at the parallel of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL ON QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
BATAVIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 14, 7 A. M.
BOHEMIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, noon
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
PARSIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight or passage apply at office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
CELTIC.....Saturday, Jan. 10, 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....Capt. Feary.....Saturday, Jan. 17, 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....Capt. Jenkins.....Thurs. Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Saloon, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila.
B. J. CORTHELL, Agent.

**INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 10, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 29, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80, $90, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

**STATE LINE.**
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF GEORGIA.....Tues., Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA.....Thurs., Jan. 29, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at low rates.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.**
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
WESER.....Sat., Jan. 10 DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 24
GEN. WERDER, Sat., Jan. 17 RHEIN.....Sat., Jan. 31
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Reduced tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

**GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY**
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LA NORMANDIE.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, R. Moreau.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

**ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.**
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Devonia.....Jan. 13, 8 A. M. | Anchoria.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
Bolivia.....Jan. 17, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia.....Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28. Cattle, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Utonia.....Jan. 10, 2 P. M. | Australia.....Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $60 and $65. Steerage, $28. Return tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.**
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
BELGERT.....Thurs., Jan. 15 | SUEVIA.....Thurs., Jan. 29
LESSING.....Thurs., Jan. 22 | WIELAND.....Thurs., Feb. 5
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., G. A. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

**ROTTERDAM LINE.**
Steamers leave Co's pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 24
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
MAAS.....Saturday, Jan. 31
1st Cabin, $65—$75. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, (Gebien) Agent, No. 37 South William-st.
F. PINKHAM, 2d Agent, 2 W. MORRIS, 218 Wa.-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.**
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steamship CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, Saturday, Feb. 7, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Mon., Jan. 19, noon
For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers for SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.
G. H. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE.**
Steamers leave Pier No. 5 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA, CITY OF MEXICO (Havana and Mexico), Sat., Jan. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK (Havana & Mexico), Sat., Jan. 24
*CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only), Thurs. Jan. 29
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Havana & Mexico), Sat., Feb. 7
*Touches at Inagua to carry mail.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans 26, and Feb. 16 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
E. A. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broad-st.

**SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.**
From Pier No. 43, North River (new No. 25,) foot of Beekman-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton.....Saturday, Jan. 10
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson.....Wed., Jan. 14
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.
GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. R. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 309 Broadway.

**NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.**
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTS.....SAT., Jan. 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE.....WED., Jan. 21
(Accommodations reserved.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway; HAVANA BROS., Agents in Havana.

**CHARLESTON LINE.**
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 10
Steamer GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or M. D. HASKELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

**NASSAU, E.P., VIA JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,**
NORWICH.....Sail from Jacksonville Western Texas calls Jan. 16; from Jacksonville Jan. 21. Demurrage weekly thereafter. From New-York, Fridays; from Florida, Wednesdays.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or E. W. PARSONS,
Pier No. 20 East River.

**NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE**
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
SEGUROLA.....Thursday, Jan. 15
NIAGARA.....Saturday, Jan. 24
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-st. Depot as follows: For Boston at 5, 8:30, 11 A. M. and 1, 3, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 8 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 8, 8:40 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 8:05 A. M., 11:30 A. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line, 11:30 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Hampton, 8 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3, 5:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8 A. M., 1, 5, 5:40 P. M. For New-York and New-Canaan R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1:30 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. Trains leave Forty-second-st. Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. (except Sundays); Sundays only at 8 A. M. Sundays only, 5:40 P. M. Tickets and information at Depot, 413 Fifth-ave., and at Depot.

## RAILROADS.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
16 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 3 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after Nov. 10, 1879.
Express trains leave New-York via Dedrossen and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 limited), 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5:40, 6, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 8 A. M., 2, 5:30, 6:30 and 10 P. M.
Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Route of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:30, 5 A. M., 2, 3:45, 6:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.), 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:30, 5:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Tickets office, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Dedrossen and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Rooms 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 2 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, J. P. PARKER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York via Dedrossen and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:50, 8:20, 8, (10 limited) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia via Camden, 7:20 A. M., and 4 P. M., except Sunday.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:00 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 11:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 2 Park-place, and 785 and 943 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

**THE ERIE RAILWAY,**
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 834-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7:30 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West, sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Dunkirk.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

**LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.**
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.
Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Willkes-barre, Scranton, and Tuckahannock; 3:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Lockport, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYER, Superintendent and Engineer.

## STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS,
VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.
The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M.
Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, are sold at Office, 214 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 4:30 P. M. from Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Murray-st. Leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City 4:20 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 34 E. R.), daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 33 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND OF INTEREST.—The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20 on all sums of $5 and upward which have been on deposit for the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1879.
Interest will be credited as an original deposit, and, if not withdrawn, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1, 1880. Money deposited on or before Saturday, the 10th of January, 1880, will draw interest from the 1st of January, 1880.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7. Bank books in English, German, and French.
SETH B. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 4TH-AV.
FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on amounts over $1,000, which have been remained on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid according to the by-laws on Wednesday, Jan. 21.
DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will be added to the deposit and draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, President.
G. N. CONKLIN, Secretary.

63D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
East River Savings Institution,
No. 8 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.
Interest for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the excess, has been declared, and will be payable after Jan. 19, 1880.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
W. H. SLOOUM, President.
CHARLES A. WEMPLE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Broadway, 32d-st. and 6th-av.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.
The following DIVIDEND for the current half-year has been declared, payable on or after Jan. 15.
FIVE per cent. per annum on sums from $5 to $500, and FOUR per cent. on any excess over $500.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, DRAWS INTEREST FROM THE 1st.
JNO. W. BRIGGS, President.
GARDNER S. GRAVES, Treasurer.
CHARLES H. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1880.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for Three and Six Months ending Jan. 1, 1880, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all amounts of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the excess of $1,000, payable on and after Jan. 16, 1880. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1880. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1880.
JOHN GASTERS, President.
G. D. BEASON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st., New-York.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 draws interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN GASTERS, President.
G. D. BEASON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. CORNER 14TH-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be paid thereon on the 1st of January, 1880, shall be at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $1,000, and FOUR PER CENT. on the excess over $1,000 on all such deposits.
INTEREST commences the FIRST of EACH MONTH.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
AMERICA $4,904,000 SURPLUS $593,997.52.
GEO. S. ROBERTS, President.
G. W. SCHAUFFLER, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT BONDS
OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES
FOR SALE BY
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
IN LARGE AND SMALL LOTS.
FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.
DENVER, SOUTH PARK & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY CO.
PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & NORTHERN RAILROAD CO.
TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPORT RAILROAD CO.
GUARANTEED BY TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD CO.
NO. 26 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

AN EVENT
TO ALL
STOCKHOLDERS AND DEPOSITORS
is to read
RECEIVERS vs. STOCKHOLDERS;
Or, the Crime of
WRECKING SOLVENT INSTITUTIONS,
in this week's
"THOUGHTS AND EVENTS."
OUT THIS MORNING.
10 CENTS.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS
of the
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba
Railway Company
FOR SALE BY
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST.

RAILWAY, STATE,
AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.
We keep constantly on hand
CHOICE SECURITIES
FOR INVESTMENT.
ALSO, BUY AND SELL at the New-York Stock Exchange, Railway Stocks and Bonds on commission, for cash, or on time.
Orders from investors and accounts solicited.
H. O. WILLIAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY
Holders of the Stock of this Company who are desirous of participating in the Scheme of Reorganization are hereby notified that they must deposit their stock with either of the following depositaries on or before the 1st of February next: Mechanics' National Bank, New Bedford; First National Bank, Utica; Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New-York; Farmers' National Bank, Fairhaven, for the same. The certificates should have power of attorney filled up and assigned to the Committee.
LOUIS SHOW, Jr.,
FRANCIS LATHAWAY,
A. G. BROWER,
H. E. FISH,
H. A. POST, Chairman.
Dec. 27, 1879.
Reorganization Committee Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Co.

JOS. P. LLOYD. WM. C. McKEAN.
LLOYD & McKEAN,
NO. 48 WALL-STREET,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGES.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
G. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
No. 13 GREENWICH-ST.
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 3, 1880.
THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE, FOR its sinking fund, its first mortgage bonds to the amount of twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and nine dollars ($28,749) in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.
Bids should be addressed to "Committee of Sinking Fund," care this company in New-York, No. 13 Greenwich-st., or before the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock M.
C. W. KEIM, Treasurer.

PNEUMATIC TRAMWAY ENGINE COMPANY'S STOCK,
SEELY MOTOR STOCK,
and
N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND R. R. SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
KIRKLAND & MILLIKEN,
NO. 47 WILLIAM-ST.

JOHN A. DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND STOCKBROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
Stocks bought and sold on the New-York Stock Exchange, on 3 to 5 per cent. margin. Stock privileges secured on responsible parties at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly Report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

SMALLEY & HONE,
MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
BROKERS,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Buy and sell on margins or for investors.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1879.
THE CLINTON WATER-WORKS COMPANY, of Clinton, Iowa, hereby gives notice that all of its bonds dated July 1, 1874, and all of its bonds dated Jan. 1, 1875, principal and interest, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, on July 1, 1880, and interest will cease after that date.
J. G. WESTON,
Treasurer of Clinton Water-Works Company.

ST. JOSEPH & WESTERN R. R. STOCK.
ST. JOSEPH & PACIFIC R. R. BONDS.
KANSAS & NEBRASKA R. R. BONDS.
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R. BONDS.
WANTED BY
WM. R. UTLEY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

W. B. TAYLOR & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Buy and sell on margin, or for investors.
Accounts and correspondence invited.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 175 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1880.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 175 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.
A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

TRUSTEES' RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 42 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company will be held at Room No. 24, No. 52 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in accordance with charter.
GEORGE G. MOON,
Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' UNION BACON COMPANY,
No. 186 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1880.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 8, 1880.
C. W. FARNSLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 116 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1880.
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INVESTORS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 109 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1880.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after the 9th inst.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1880.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 9, 1880.
OLIVER H. BERRY, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1880.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock, and Three and a half per cent. on the Reserved Fund, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1880.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

THE HOLDERS OF UNPAID COUPONS of the first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1876, and prior to that date, and the holders of unexecuted certificates and other obligations of the Receivers, are requested to call at Receivers' such instruments, and to produce such instruments, and to sign the receipts set forth with, for payment to Kenneth G. White, Master, at the Third National Bank, Nassau-st., New-York City. The first mortgage bonds, which were not deposited with the Bondholders' Committee, must be presented to the Master at the same place, on or before the fifteenth day of January, 1880, for proof and examination.—Dated Jan. 7, 1880.
ALEXANDER & GREEN,
Complainants' Solicitors, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ROOM No. 47,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1879.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. upon its Capital Stock, payable on the 26 day of February next, at this office.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 27th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 6th day of February next.
D. H. BOCHESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ROOM No. 46,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1879.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. upon its Capital Stock, payable on the 26 day of February next, at this office.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 27th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 6th day of February next.
C. VANDERBILT, Treasurer.

JOHN F. HALSTED, General Manager. EPHRAIM TOWNSEND, Vice-President. P. H. BAILEY, Secretary.
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
OFFICE No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1880.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., payable on demand.
P. H. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.
Has been declared, payable on demand.
R. M. G. DODGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEADWOOD MINING COMPANY,
No. 31 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.
A dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share for December will be paid at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., transfer agents, No. 65 Broadway, on the 20th inst. Transfer books close on the 15th inst.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1880.
THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY have this day declared their regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, payable Jan. 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
Transfer books will close on the 5th inst., and open on the 13th inst. M. B. COOK, Vice-President.

NOTICE.
The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company declared, on the 3d inst., a semi-annual divid

# THE IRISH LAND QUESTION

## PARNELL RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC CROWDED—AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION—MR. BEECHER WISHES PARNELL SUCCESS IN HIS MISSION.

The reception to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish agitator, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last evening, was a success in point of numbers and enthusiasm. The vast house was filled in every part by an audience who had evidently come prepared to cheer every sentiment that might be uttered in favor of the cause Mr. Parnell and his associates champion. This excessive cheering frequently led to entirely outbursts of applause, which drowned some of the well-chosen periods of the speakers. Mayor Howell presided, and was surrounded on the platform by many prominent citizens of Brooklyn. The meeting was called to order by United States District Attorney Tenney, who nominated Mayor Howell as Chairman. Mr. Howell, who is not a man of words, expressed his thanks in the intended gentlemanly way, and at once introduced Mr. Parnell. That gentleman was received with uproarious applause. He read a telegram which he had received yesterday from Michael Davitt, the agitator, who was recently released from prison. The telegram was addressed from Castlebar, Connemara, Ireland, and set forth that the disturbances had ceased, that the people had been victorious, having prevented the service of 124 ejectment processes, which could not now be served because the period in which it was legal to serve them had expired. Mr. Parnell then made a statement of the Irish land question, and of the remedies which he proposes in order to cure evils which he claimed to be inherent in the present system of letting land in that country, similar to those he has already set forth in New-York and elsewhere on the same subject. Mr. Dillon was next introduced, and devoted his speech for the most part to a criticism on the land agitation in Ireland recently written by the Earl of Dunraven.

While Mr. Dillon was speaking the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher appeared on the platform, and was received with an outburst of applause which was repeated again and again before he reached a seat. When Mr. Dillon had concluded, Mr. Beecher was introduced by Mayor Howell. The applause was again renewed, and the cheering lasted for several minutes. Mr. Beecher spoke of the rich prairie lands of the West teeming with corn and cattle, and said that generous America would send to the distressed people of Ireland. Some of the papers he said had proclaimed that America's duty was done when she contributed relief to the starving people. After that they were to stop. He held that the man who stopped there was not worthy of the name of a man. He did not believe in the Government of America interfering, but he believed in the organized voice of the people protesting against the unjust Land laws of Ireland. He spoke of the interferences of Gladstone in behalf of the prisoners of Naples during the reign of Ferdinand II.; of his interferences in the affairs of Turkey, and of her outspoken condemnation of the system in America which held 4,000,000 of slaves in bondage. Mr. Beecher said the time was coming when the common people would rule everywhere. The tyranny of monopolists in this country was no better than the tyranny of the landlord system in England and Ireland. The time was coming when the people who tilled the land all over the world would own it. There was a limit to vested rights. The vested rights of the French aristocracy had disappeared. The vested rights of the great monasteries and nunneries in England had disappeared. Mr. Beecher said he believed in the agitation of the land question in Ireland. If asked whether he believed in armed opposition he said he would not give any command on that subject. It was not for him to give counsel to an Irishman about armed opposition. Mr. Froude said the Irish had for 800 years been rebellious; that they were a hard people to govern. He hoped they would continue to be fractious and uneasy until they got what they wanted. Mr. Beecher said that he wished Mr. Parnell success in his mission. Addresses were also made by Messrs. Robinson, McGuire, and Hickey, and resolutions were adopted requesting the Mayor to appoint committees of three in each ward to collect funds for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

### PARNELL AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Mr. Parnell visited the Cotton Exchange yesterday afternoon and was introduced to many of the more prominent members. He was invited to remain until after the close of business and deliver an address, but was compelled to decline, as he had made an engagement to be present on the Stock Exchange at 3 o'clock. At 2:35 P. M. President Ives, of the latter Exchange, mounted the rostrum and, rapping for order, said he had been requested by friends of Mr. Parnell to introduce him to the members. He said that the disturbances had caused the people had been victorious, having prevented the service of 124 ejectment processes, which could not now be served because the period in which it was legal to serve them had expired. Mr. Parnell then made a statement of the Irish land question, and of the remedies which he proposes in order to cure evils which he claimed to be inherent in the present system of letting land in that country, similar to those he has already set forth in New-York and elsewhere on the same subject. Mr. Dillon was next introduced, and devoted his speech for the most part to a criticism on the land agitation in Ireland recently written by the Earl of Dunraven.

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GENTLEMEN OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE: I have been permitted by the kindness of your President to address you a few words for the purpose of enlisting your sympathy in aid of the famine-stricken Irish. I feel that I ought not to leave New-York without availing myself of the official recognition afforded by your courtesy. I shall not make any reference to political matters, as that would be entirely out of place, and would be an abuse of the privilege accorded me. The distress in Ireland is very great. Hundreds of thousands at the present moment know not where to look for the next meal, and unless prompt aid is rendered we shall see a renewal of the scenes of 1847 and 1848. I am sure that it is unnecessary for me to mention more than these facts, and I leave my cause to the acknowledged and well-known liberality of the members of this Exchange. My visit to you has given me much gratification, as I have had the opportunity of witnessing what may be called one of the wonders of America, and one not the least wonderful because it is artificial and not natural. I thank you for your courtesy and kindness in giving me so patient a hearing, and I now leave the matter in your hands.

He was then introduced in turn to the principal members, and after a short leave took his leave. Arrangements have been made whereby Drexel, Morgan & Co. will receive subscriptions from the members of the several Exchanges on Mr. Parnell's behalf.

### PARNELL'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Messrs. Parnell and Dillon have issued the following appeal to the people of America, asking for assistance toward relieving the distress at present existing in Ireland:

*To the People of America:*

Knowing, as we do, the imminence of famine in Ireland, and having become intimately acquainted during the past few months with the condition and prospects of the peoples in the distressed districts, we deem it our duty to lose not a moment in laying before the American people the true state of affairs in Ireland, and we think it right to make known to them our readiness to receive and administer any funds which the people of America desire to contribute in alleviation of this distress. It has therefore, been decided to establish in New-York a central fund, to be called the "Irish Famine Relief Fund," so as to afford organizations and contributors in all parts of the Union an opportunity of sending their contributions for the relief of the distressed with the least possible difficulty and delay. Mr. John E. Devoile, of the firm of Devoile & Miller, has kindly consented to act as the honorary Secretary of this fund, and Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., bankers, of Wall-street, have undertaken to act as treasurers to receive subscriptions and to forward them to Ireland. Although all Ireland is at present passing through a period of great depression and poverty, famine will be confined to the following districts: The Counties of Mayo, Galway, Donegal, and portions of the County of Sligo, Clare, Kerry, and Cork. A rough calculation, based on our own observation and trustworthy information at our disposal, leads us to believe that we shall have, over and above the greatly-harassed pauper population of the Irish Poor-houses, about 250,000 of the peasantry without the means of procuring food for about three months. If these poor people are driven to seek relief under the Poor laws, they will be utterly demoralized, and sink—three of them who do not perish—into a condition of hopeless pauperism, whereas a timely relief, so administered as not to pauperize and degrade the people, will place them in a position to avail of the Spring work, when we hope that the intensity of the distress will abate. It is proposed that all sums thus received shall be immediately transferred to the Treasurers of the National Land League, Ireland, namely, W. H. O'Sullivan, member of Parliament for Limerick County; J. G. Biggar, member of Parliament for Cavan County, and Patrick Egan, Esq., merchant, Dublin, who shall be called by them solely for the purpose of the relief of the distress in Ireland. Without wishing to cast any discredit on, or to interfere with the operation of other relief committees, we think it right to point out that no other body is possessed of local organization in famine districts, whereas our organization has branch associations in every town and village of the distressed counties, and that, whereas, other associations sitting in Dublin or elsewhere at a distance from the scene of distress, will, as in past times, be obliged to employ an expensive staff to collect information, and to distribute relief, we have already possessed themselves of accurate information as to the condition of the people, and that we have, at our command an efficient staff willing to carry out the work absolutely free of expense. So that we are in a position to undertake that every dollar contributed to our cause will be expended in purchasing food for saving peasantry. We trust that Secretaries of the various relief funds throughout the country will at once place themselves in communication with the Honorary Secretary of the Irish Famine Relief Fund, Mr. John E. Devoile, Esq., No. 63 Park-row, Room No. 86, who will be happy to give further information, and that all subscriptions collected for relief purposes may be at once forwarded to the Treasurers, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., Bankers, Wall-street, New-York City.

CHARLES S. PARNELL.
JOHN DILLON.

JAN. 6, 1880. OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY, ROOM NO. 62, METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NO. 32 PARK-PLACE.

All communications addressed to Mr. Parnell or Mr. Dillon should be directed to the above address.

Mayor Cooper has yesterday afternoon received the following dispatch from the Lord Mayor of London, who acts in the matter on behalf of the Irish Relief Committee in that city:

"The distress in Ireland is increasing. Aid is urgently required."

## THE NEWARK EXPLOSION.

BEGINNING THE INQUEST OVER THE BODIES OF THE MEN WHO WERE KILLED.

Coroner Woodruff yesterday began an inquest over the bodies of the six men who were killed by the explosion in the celluloid works in Ferry-street, Newark, last Monday morning. The Hon. A. O. Keasbey was present as counsel for the Celluloid Company. John A. Barlow, Vice-President of the Celluloid Company, testified that he was in his office when he heard the electric fire alarm. He went out and found the men already had streams of water on the burning building. He did not consider the room in which the accident happened any more dangerous than the others. But for a delay in opening his letters he would have been in the converting-room at the time of the explosion himself. The material was inflammable, but even after the fire masses of camphor and celluloid, unharmed, were taken from the débris. Smoking was prohibited and no man was allowed to carry a match in the building. There were about 3,000 pounds of unmanufactured celluloid there at the time of the explosion. The explosion probably occurred in an iron tumbling machine at one end of the room. No fire was used except in the boiler room and office, and a large blower was used to drive out impure air and gases. There was no explosion, but simply a puff like that made by lighting gas.

John W. Smith testified that while passing the building on the fatal Monday he heard a slight, dull noise; then smoke and a blaze came out of the windows. Saw men jumping out of the windows. When he first saw the flame it was at the rear end of the room, extending to near the centre. It did not fill the whole room. Immediately after hearing the noise of the explosion he saw a flame.

George R. Edson, Assistant Superintendent, testified that camphor fumes had been complained of by the men, but a blower had been put in, and complaints had ceased. There was a tumbling barrel at one corner of the room. In it the material was put, while the barrel revolved 14 times a minute the ingredients were beaten by two revolving arms that completed the circuit 1,800 times a minute. Since the accident Mr. Edson had learned that at the time of the explosion an experiment was being tried with other ingredients in the barrel. He had no doubt that the explosion was of the barrel. The flames were all overhead at first. But they did not stay there long because the roof caved in. Experienced men in the factory fell to the floor as soon as they saw the fire, and crawled out beneath the fallen roof.

John W. Hyatt, the factory expert, testified that the material used in the experiment referred to was 100 parts of water to 30 parts of soluble paper, which is emerged into gum camphor and colored; there was nothing in the barrels to produce any excessive friction; the alcohol was the inflammable material; the danger was in the drawing of water out of the material and the forcing in of the alcohol; his theory was that the explosion was occasioned by the unaccountable presence of atmospheric air in the barrel.

John W. Stevens, the foreman of the converting-room, where the explosion took place, testified as to the substances used and the great care taken to avoid accident. He gave a detailed statement of his knowledge of the explosion, and said that it did not result from carelessness.

County Physician Hewlett testified as to the death of the men. He said that the death of Spenser Atwood, who jumped from the window, resulted from concussion of the brain.

At this point the inquest was adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

The last victim, H. O. Pierce, was buried yesterday from the Union-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at 2 P. M. The employes of the factory were present in a body.

## NEW-ROCHELLE'S BROKEN BANK.

IMPORTANT DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN PASS-BOOKS AND THE LEDGER.

The case of the New-Rochelle Savings Bank, which failed in November, 1877, was again before Referee Freling H. Smith, yesterday. Mr. Martin J. Keogh appeared for Mr. E. M. Tompkins, the Receiver of the broken bank, and Lawyers Calvin Frost and Odel Close, respectively, represented ex-President Penfield and Trustees Edward Lambden, Conrad Roth, and Jacob Crawford. Mr. McDonald, the expert, was recalled, to testify that he had computed the interest on the deficiency, which, it is asserted, had existed, and had been concealed in the bank for several years before its final closing. He found the interest to be $895. Receiver Tompkins was then put upon the stand. Mr. Keogh, to identify as to the methods by which the Secretary embezzled the funds of the bank, and also to prove that certain bonds and mortgages held by as bank had, after their payment, still been kept among the assets of the concern and presented as such to the Bank Department. Mr. Tompkins declared that it had been a custom of the Secretary to make correct entries in the pass-books of depositors, and then credit them with much smaller sums in the books of the bank. A list of 38 cases of this kind was put in evidence, showing a discrepancy between the pass-book entries and the ledger of $11,269 90. In one case Mrs. H. W. Higgens made a deposit of $1,000. This was correctly entered in her pass-book, but on the bank's ledger the deposit is put down as $100. In another case only $10 was credited on the bank's books, while the pass-book showed a deposit of $1,000, and three months later the Secretary squared this account on the ledger, and then pocketed the entire amount. The discrepancies between the pass-books and the ledger ranged all the way from $4 50 to $2,500. The latter sum was deposited in three different amounts by Mrs. Rebecca Secor, properly credited in her pass-book, but never entered on the bank's books. The accounts of the holder of pass-book No. 88 were once closed. To a new depositor the Secretary issued a pass-book numbered 88, and credited in it a deposit of $100. On the bank's books No. 88 appeared as a closed account, and nothing was recorded of the new account.

A bill of particulars regarding cash mortgage held by the bank and loans made was also put in evidence, and the witness explained at length each case. One case was cited where the bank loaned $1,200 on property at West Farms. The property was afterward sold, and the net amount received by the bank was only $75 77. The property held for another loan of $6,000 brought the bank on foreclosure only $1,599 net. On cross-examination, Mr. Tompkins replied to questions by Mr. I. T. Mills, Mr. Close, and Mr. Frost. He said he thought the property on which the bank held liens would not have sold for more had it been better advertised, as it brought all it was worth. He had examined all the papers of the bank received by him as Receiver, and had been unable to find Secretary Humphrey's bond, which the latter swore had been left there, nor did he find any paper contradicting the books of the bank, as kept by Mr. Humphrey. At the close of Mr. Tompkins's examination, an adjournment was had until Jan. 23.

### IS HE A BURGLAR?

A man, who gave his name as Martin Ventchensky, a Russian, 39 years of age, walked to the Jersey City Hospital at 1 o'clock Thursday morning, and asked for admission. He said that while walking along a railroad track near Jersey City at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, he was met by two tramps, who took him into a shanty to warm himself. When he resumed his travels, the two tramps stationed themselves on a hill overlooking the railroad track, and shot him. On examination, a wound was found in his left breast. He was put to bed, and is now under treatment. The Jersey City Police regarded the story as improbable, but, nevertheless, investigated it. They were unable to learn anything tending to its corroboration. Yesterday morning a gentleman named Compton, living near the railroad, on the outskirts of Long Island City, asked to be allowed to see the sufferer. He said that at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, the burglar-alarm announced that some one was endeavoring to force an entrance through one of the house doors. The burglars evidently failed to hear the alarm sound, for they were still at work on the door after the family had been aroused. One of the inmates of the house shot through the door, and sufficiently. Mrs. Compton, who was looking out of an upper window, saw two men supporting a third, who had been wounded, leave the premises. The track-walker near the house saw the same trio. Mr. Compton went to the hospital and met the wounded man. He said in every respect, he says, the stranger answers to the description given of him by Mrs. Compton. The lady and the track-walker will go to Jersey City to-day to more thoroughly identify him if he be the party.

### RECORDER SMYTH'S PATRONAGE.

Recorder Smyth's appointments in the Court of General Sessions have been made, but the list is withheld for some days. All the appointees of the late Recorder Hackett will be removed, with the exception of Deputy Clerk Edward H. Hall, whose services for the past 10 years have earned the favorable consideration of the Judges, and Theodore Cole, the attendant in the Clerk's office, whose knowledge of the court records renders him almost indispensable. The other appointments—10 court officers and one Deputy Clerk at $1,200 per year each—will be filled by Tammany men. Philip Benjamin, one of the new appointees, will take office to-day as Deputy Clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Clerk Moser to the clerkship formerly held by William G. Stewart. The appointment of the Tammany court officers will date from the 15th inst.

### THE CASE OF CHARLES THOMSEN.

A meeting of the Board of Charities and Correction was held yesterday afternoon to continue the investigation into the case of the dissection of the body of Charles Thomsen, who died in the Bellevue Hospital, Dec. 9. Denis P. Sullivan stated that he assisted Mr. De Leyer in the office of the Bellevue Hospital, and had been there for the past seven months. In the absence of Mr. De Leyer the witness made out the death certificate, but the duty was usually performed by Mr. De Leyer. He emphatically nothing in regard to Charles Thomsen. Warden J. F. O'Rourke stated that he had no recollection of this case. The further investigation of this case was postponed until Thursday, Jan. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M.

# MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

## THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTEST.

FIVE YOUNG MEN CONTENDING FOR ORATORICAL PRIZES — WILLIAMS COLLEGE THE VICTOR.

The seventh annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Literary Association, held yesterday morning in the council room of the College of the City of New-York, was attended by delegates from five institutions, as follows: A. P. Brigham, J. J. Lewis, E. P. White, of Madison University; Walter A. Roe, of Williams College; Roswell B. Burchard, and Henry N. Mack, of the College of the City of New-York; O. Howard, and William P. Gest, of the University of Pennsylvania; S. Benedict and George M. Duncan, of the University of the City of New-York, and Messrs. D. H. Olmstead and Charlton T. Lewis, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the College of the City of New-York, was re-elected President, and resolutions commending his administration were adopted. Mr. D. H. Olmstead was elected Vice-President, and reports of the various committees were read and approved. A committee of three was also appointed to ascertain the causes of dissatisfaction which have led Cornell University and the College of New-Jersey to withdraw from the association, and to report thereupon at the next meeting, with some plan for the adjustment of any misunderstanding that may have arisen. It then remained to elect three Trustees in place of the three retiring members of the board, the Rev. Dr. Crosby, of the University of the City of New-York, and Messrs. N. C. Russell and Allen Marquand, whose terms of office had expired. Mr. Marquand was re-elected, and Prof. Trowbridge and Mr. Russell Sturgis were respectively induced to serve as members of the board, vice the Rev. Dr. Crosby and Mr. Russell. By way of preparation for the oratorical contest, which is one of the principal events in the annual records of the association, three judges of oratory had to be nominated and voted upon, the judges being elected only for a single contest. Last year Judge S. F. Daly, Mr. Gilbert M. Speir, and Prof. Vincenzo Botta awarded the prizes, and the general satisfaction given by their decision led to a pretty unanimous request that they would consent to serve a second time. No objection being offered, they were re-elected to report upon the oratorical contest, which took place in Chickering Hall last evening:

The audience which assembled to witness the contest for supremacy of these youthful orators was not as large as those which have graced earlier tournaments of tongue in the Academy of Music. There were a few ladies, and a few Professors from the various institutions represented, but the majority consisted of students from the College of the City of New-York and from the University, who applauded their respective representatives with enthusiasm, and had expended their superfluous pocket money in a goodly number of cigars, which they presented in the proper manner to Mr. H. P. Morrison, of the University, and Mr. J. L. Honigman, of the College of the City of New-York.

The names of five competitors graced the programme, to wit: Charles Wadsworth, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, who recited an essay on "Sensation;" A. J. Lewis, Brigham, of Madison University, who contrasted the political careers of "Disraeli and Gladstone;" H. P. Morrison, University of the City of New-York, who managed to give freshness to one of the saddest dramas in European history, the "Partition of Poland;" J. L. Honigman, College of the City of New-York, whose subject was a "Lesson of the Age," and W. F. Seward, of Williams College, whose brilliant essay, on the "Ideal," carried off the prize.

It would scarcely be fair to speak critically of these several performances, either in comparison with previous ones or under any circumstances, when entertainments have ceased to have the merit of novelty, or from the point of view usually adopted in judging of compositions prepared for delivery in public. Mr. Wadsworth supported with many arguments and a grim humor the proposition that, in all his larger generalities, science is compelled to make appeal to the faculty of faith, or, in other words, to the intuitions of the mind. Mr. Brigham's essay on "Disraeli and Gladstone" abounded in pointed and well-turned antitheses and was delivered with vigor and force, marred only by a certain visible strain after effect. Mr. Morrison's "Partition of Poland" was conceived as a dramatic monologue, elaborated from historical data, and delivered with dramatic method and intonation, while Mr. Honigman had evidently adopted the repose of the legal style as his model, and his essay was a manly, clear and temperate argument which won many compliments in undertone from the audience. At this juncture, the prize evidently lay between the University and the College of the City of New-York, with the probabilities evenly balanced; but now stepped forth a country lad from the classic groves of Williams College, with a nervous tremor in his voice and a visible trembling of his knees, whose style, albeit smacking decidedly of the essays of Ralph Waldo Emerson, had the freshness, vitality, and independence of the hills and woods of the New-England landscapes, and which the audience listened to with a fashion listened critically, rather coldly, for a few sentences; then, a faint ripple of applause followed a happy turn of expression, the icy reserve of natural enemies, the partisans of the City Institutions, melted beneath a few genial touches of humor, and the prize was carried off by a New-Yorker, while Mr. Morrison and J. L. Honigman dividing the second place between them.

The reports of the Committees on English Composition, Greek, Mathematics, and Mental Sciences were then read. In English composition, the first prize was awarded to Edward Foote Waite, of Madison University, for a paper on "Sensation and Perception of Carlyle and Tennyson," and the second to Arthur C. Heath, also of Madison University. The first prize in Greek was awarded to Henry Caspar, of the College of the City of New-York, and the second to L. W. Oratz, of the Wesleyan University. In mathematics no award was made. In mental science, George C. Wetmore, Jr., of the University of the City of New-York, was awarded the prize. Prof. Martin, of the New-York University, closed the exercises with the benediction.

## OLEOMARGARINE IN COURT.

FIVE DEALERS HELD FOR TRIAL FOR SELLING THAT ARTICLE FOR BUTTER.

The bench in the Yorkville Police Court presented the appearance of an exhibitor's table in an international butter and cheese fair yesterday, so loaded down was it with samples of butter and oleomargarine which were collected for Justice Wandell to see, smell, and taste. A number of dealers in butter who look with distrust upon the growing favor with which oleomargarine is regarded by boarding-house mistresses collected in the court to hear the examination in the case of Thomas McGrath, of No. 411 Grand-street, who was charged with selling oleomargarine that was not branded as such, as the law prescribes. The evidence against McGrath was a pound ball of oleomargarine and the testimony of James Gault, who swore that the ball was sold to him for genuine butter by McGrath. Samuel A. Churchill, the agent of the Butter-dealers' Association, who told Justice Wandell that he had handled butter for over 20 years, and believed he knew something about the article, explained his process of detecting the difference between the butter and its counterfeit. It consisted in melting the latter, which is thus resolved into a clear, pure oil. Genuine butter, however, gives a valuable overcoat when melted, that will not settle readily and that will show a large deposit of salt. He subjected to this process a part of the ball bought of McGrath, and found that it was mainly composed of beef-oil, a proof of its oleomargarine nature. Mr. Churchill incidentally remarked that he had once been in the oleomargarine manufacturing business himself. At this point the witness diagnosed the specimens arranged before Justice Wandell, some of which he declared to be oleomargarine, some very good, and some very bad, butter. Justice Wandell accompanied the witness in his round of inspection, smelling and tasting the specimens, one after another, with the gravity of an expert. Several of the butter-dealers were sworn as experts, and they, too, tasted carefully over the same ground. Singularly enough, they all agreed that McGrath's one-pound ball was a low grade of Western butter. McGrath himself swore positively that he had purchased the ball for butter, and had sold it as such.

Justice Wandell decided to hold McGrath for trial in the Court of General Sessions, and fixed his bail at $300. He also held on the same charge Allen Cameron, of Fifty-second-street and Ninth-avenue; Denis Sullivan, of Thirty-fifth-street and Second-avenue; William Monahan, of No. 302 Greenwich-street, and August Ruse, of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue.

### MR. BOARER'S PETUNIA-SEEDS.

James Boarer bought from William C. Wilson, a florist, in February, 1877, some seeds which were represented to him as petunia-seeds. He planted them, and tended them with great care, and was astonished when the plants appeared above ground, and showed themselves to be something else than petunia. He sued Wilson, claiming $1,000 damages for the loss of his time in cultivating the deceptive seed. The cause was tried yesterday before Judge Van Hoesen in the Common Pleas, Circuit. The defense put in by Wilson was that the seeds he sold Boarer were so remarkably like those of the striped and blotched variety of petunia that they deceived him. He said that when the plaintiff discovered the nature of the seeds he informed him of it, and obtained from him real petunia-seeds in time to plant them, and raised the flowers. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $25 damages.

### MRS. STUYVESANT'S WILL.

The will of the late Margaret B. Stuyvesant, lately deceased, wife of Rutherford Stuyvesant, was offered for probate and filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The will is a somewhat voluminous instrument and contains numerous bequests to individuals as well as to charitable and philanthropic organizations. To the Women's Hospital of this City she gives $1,000; to the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society, $5,000; to St. Mark's Church "in the Bowerie," $800, the income thereof to be used in each year in aid of excursions to the country for pupils and teachers in the parish school and for prizes. Half is given to the pupils for neatness and obedience. The testatrix sets apart $35,000 to be equally divided between her two grandchildren, her sister, Julia Jay Pierrepont, and her niece, Anne Low Pierrepont. All of the remainder of her estate she gives to her husband, who survives her, requesting, however, that he shall distribute $10,000 each to the following persons: Margaret Stuyvesant Rutherfurd, Louisa Morris Rutherfurd, Julia Jay Pierrepont, Annie Jay Pierrepont, her "Memento" Henry Pierrepont, jointly with his wife, Ellen A.; John Jay Pierrepont, jointly with his wife, Elise DeB.; William Augustus Pierrepont, Lewis Morris Rutherfurd, Winthrop Chanler Rutherfurd, and the decedent's friend, Helen Beach. The testatrix appoints her husband her sole Executor. She was a daughter of Henry E. Pierrepont, of Brooklyn.

### LOOKING FOR A STOLEN WATCH.

A MAN ARRESTED AND RELEASED ON BAIL WHO IS PROBABLY INNOCENT.

Leonidas Binns, of No. 309 Hudson-street, a Broadway milliner, entered the Post Office Building yesterday, and saw a young man in conversation with some friends. He sent for Officer Lyons, of the Broadway Squad, and said: "I want you to arrest a man to whom I will speak in a moment. He stole my watch." Binns then went up to the young man, who is George J. Sontag, a clerk in the German-Fire Insurance Company, and said, "I want you to give me my watch." Sontag laughed heartily, but, the next minute, Officer Lyons had him in custody, and took him before Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court. Here Mr. Binns swore that at 1:30 A. M. on New Year's Day he was riding on a crowded Sixth-avenue car, when he felt Sontag put his hand under his outer coat and take from his waistcoat pocket an English gold hunting-case watch. He instantly demanded the return of the watch, when Sontag, declaring that "two other fellows" had stolen it, jumped from the car and disappeared. Mr. Binns then went to Capt. Kealy, Chief of the Detective Squad, and the latter sent out a description of the watch to the various pawn-brokers, with an order to intercept it. Sontag denied the charge of robbery, and declared he was at home in Tremont, asleep at the hour it is charged he robbed the complainant. He lives at the corner of Broadway and Woodruff-street, Tremont, and he did not, he says, leave his house until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon of New Year's Day. When Mr. Binns heard this he declared it possible that he might have made a mistake, although Sontag very closely resembled the man who stole his watch. Rather than do an innocent man an injury, he would withdraw the charge and lose the watch. Justice Bixby would not permit him to do this, however, but added to his affidavit the statement of his belief that he may have made a mistake in his identification of Sontag. The magistrate then held Sontag, fixing his examination for Monday, the 26th inst. Mr. Hugo Schumann, of No. 323 East Fourteenth-street, and Thomas E. Howe, of No. 33 East Twenty-second-street, went his security, and he was released. Sontag felt much aggrieved that he should have been arrested without, as he said, a shadow of justification beyond an accidental resemblance to somebody else.

### THE BURIAL OF MR. W. A. VAN DORN.

It was reported in several of the papers yesterday that the Rev. Henry T. Hunter, of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in Broome-street, had refused to perform burial services in his church for the late William A. Van Dorn, because that gentleman, during his lifetime, was a Mason. Mr. Van Dorn was not a member of the church, but he was a regular attendant at the services. A Times reporter saw Dr. Hunter at his study, in Madison-street, last evening. He said, referring to the story, "I have been grossly misrepresented in this matter. I am pretty well known in this City, and those who know me know I am ready to bury any poor sinner from my church. So far as the Masons are concerned, my father was one of the first Masons in this country. The facts of the case are simply these: At the morning service I read a notice of which this is a copy:

"This congregation is invited to attend the funeral of William A. Van Dorn, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in this church."

"After reading the notice I referred to one of the rules of our manual, which reads:

"'In making arrangements for funerals, it is desirable that the Pastor be consulted before appointing the hour.'

"You may judge of my surprise when, at the evening service, I was handed this notice, which I read to my congregation:

"'The Rev. Mr. Hunter: Please invite this congregation to attend the funeral of William A. Van Dorn, to take place on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Norfolk-street Methodist Episcopal Church.'

"The change was made without my knowledge, and certainly not at my request. I said to one of the officers of my church, that day, that I was opposed to all display at funerals, and I understand that this remark of mine was misconstrued by Mrs. Van Dorn. At that time I did not even know that the husband was a Mason. This is all that there is of the matter."

### BALBO'S SENTENCE AFFIRMED.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, by which Pietro Balbo was convicted of murder in the first degree in killing his wife. This seems to destroy Balbo's chance of escaping death on the scaffold next Friday, in accordance with the sentence pronounced upon him by Judge Daniels. The writ of error on which the appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, General Term, was granted by Judge Donohue. After the decision of the General Term was rendered yesterday, Balbo's counsel, Messrs. William F. Kintzing and Frederick S. Buckingham, applied to Judge Donohue for a new writ of error, and a stay of execution of sentence pending an application to the Court of Appeals for a new trial. The request was promptly denied. Judge Davis, Brady, and Barrett were also applied to in turn, and all refused to interfere in the case. The counsel for Balbo will apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial Department, either in Brooklyn or at White Plains, on Monday next, for a writ of error and stay of proceedings pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

### A FULTON-STREET PRINTER MISSING.

Yesterday, friends of Louis Sulzbacher, printer and stationer at No. 76 Fulton-street, reported to Sergt. Boeshing, at Police Head-quarters, that Mr. Sulzbacher had not been seen since 4 P. M. on Tuesday. A description of the missing man was taken, and was transmitted to all Police stations. Mr. Sulzbacher, it is feared, committed suicide. He lost his wife, an invalid, a year ago, and had since been despondent. Although not rich, he was not embarrassed, but had he been, he had many wealthy friends and relatives, who would have assisted him. On the day he disappeared Mr. Sulzbacher appeared to be nervous. As 4 o'clock he told his clerk he was going to see his landlord about a renewal of his lease. He had then about $100 in his possession. He was afterward seen by acquaintances hurrying along Wall-street. Mr. Sulzbacher noticed them mechanically, and they remarked he acted strangely. Mr. Sulzbacher was an Israelite, and lived at No. 157 East Sixty-third-street, where he has several daughters. He was of regular habits.

### KILLED BY A WINDOW-SHUTTER.

A window-shutter falling from the building of the American Express Company, in Hudson-street, on April 12, 1878, struck John Crane, and hurt him so badly that he died three days later. His wife, as Administratrix of his estate, sued the express company, in the person of its Treasurer, James C. Fargo, and also William C. Hanna, the contractor employed by the company for the construction of its building, to recover the statutory amount of damages—$5,000. The case was tried yesterday in the Superior Court, Circuit, before Judge Freedman, without a jury. The defense of the express company was that the contractor was alone liable to the plaintiff, as the building was in his charge at the time of the accident. Hanna claimed that he was not liable at all, as when the accident occurred he was acting as a servant of the express company in doing some extra work not provided for in his contract. Judge Freedman dismissed the case against the express company, and the jury gave a verdict for $3,000 damages against the defendant Hanna.

### UNWILLING TO BE MARRIED.

A case of breach of promise was before Justice Murray, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. The complainant was Theresa Smidt, of No. 223 Second-street. She said that in October she became acquainted with William Pauly, of No. 110 West Houston-street. On Nov. 8 he proposed to her while promenading in the street, but on the 23d, when she called upon him to fulfill his promise, he refused, and she caused his arrest. Yesterday the Justice, being given to understand that the man had concluded to marry the girl, sent them to a clergyman, under charge of a court officer. On the way the pair began to debate their approaching nuptials, and grew so excited that Pauly refused point-blank to go a step forward or to marry Miss Smidt under any consideration. He was taken back to court, and committed for examination, his bail being fixed at $1,000.

### THE MEANEST SORT OF THIEF.

On Jan. 6, James Smith, the sexton of the Eighteenth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, saw a man named William Crosby in the act of picking the pocket of a lady at a funeral. Crosby was arrested, and subsequently identified by Detective Adams, of the Central Office, as the man whom he arrested for picking pockets at the funeral of the late "Dan" Bryant, the minstrel. He is an old and well-known thief, whose portrait is No. 1,041 in the Rogues' Gallery. He was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. He admitted his previous bad character, but declared that he had been married but a fortnight and was trying to reform, but his bad reputation haunted him everywhere and he could not succeed. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

### ARE THEY THE STATION-HOUSE ROBBERS?

Amos F. Fowler, of No. 437 Third-avenue, and Lawrence Hynds, of No. 380 East Thirty-eighth-street, were before Justice Wandell in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on charge of having been concerned in the robbery of Post Office Station F, Central Office. Barney proved to the court to-day, witnesses who will swear they saw the accused men in the vicinity of Station F, at about the hour the robbery is supposed to have been committed. The prisoners were remanded until this morning.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

## NEW-YORK.

On Monday evening next the